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NATURAL HISTORY OF INDIA.

(BY OUR OWN NATURALIST.)

THE CAMEL.

It was at the beginning of last hot weather that our Political came down and inveigled innocent me into accompanying him on his district circuit. I had no wish to go, but that middle-aged deceiver, who ought to know better than to go round deluding the harmless youth of this country, assured me that shooting was to be had in abundance, and that he would take it upon himself to farm out the rajas to me *en route*. So he tempted me out of my gloom, and conquered my scruples. I had great difficulty in getting leave, but I had promised to make a party in the expedition, so I finally overcame all obstacles. Then did that Political betray an inordinate love for camels and camel-riding. In vain did I point out to him the superior ease, comfort, and speed of horse-dâking. He had some conception that a camel was the ship of the desert (a Political is always poetical), and was especially built for the political body. Moreover, he had a deep loathing for our raja's fat steeds. He said a raja was a sitting hen, and his white tradition the roc's egg, which he was in vain attempting to hatch. I thought this profane, for I always venerate a raja. He is so charmingly unweaned, so sublimely infantile. Finally, I acquiesced, and three Sahani camels were borrowed, provided with double saddles—two for ourselves, one for his honour's munshi. I had never ridden a camel before. My slumbers were uneasy, and I rose betimes. There were the gaunt phantoms sprawling uncouthly in the compound outside, anon emitting rumbles and gurglings, like uneasy volcanoes. After our *chota hazri* we went out and chose our beasts. Later in the day I discovered that the art of mounting a camel is something like playing at leap-frog with the Hindu Kush. You and the sowar stand on the same side of the kneeling quadruped, and at a signal leap frantically on, and catch hold of anything that comes to hand. At the same instant up surges behemoth, when you at first clasp the neck of your sowar like a long-lost brother, and then grip his copra for life and death to save yourself from going off behind. I did not learn all this at once, and suffered accordingly. The gait of a camel is peculiar. His legs are long and jointy, something like a yokel's fishing-rod. His odour is not ambrosial. His whole appearance does not pain one with too near a resemblance to fairy-like music. When a camel trots he does not glide over the earth, nor is he like the wild gazelle, which on Judah's hills exulting yet may bound. A camel's airy flight will turn the stock-in-trade of an average man's milk of human kindness into butter in the space of half an hour. After a while I found it easier to sit upright, and by watching the animal's motions keep my perpendicular in safety. This was rather difficult at first, for every five minutes or so that old camel would catch his front leg on a clump of grass, and pitch forwards with a groan and a wobble that would rend my bosom's core. If he missed doing this, and he was pretty punctual, his hind leg would suddenly give way at an inopportune moment, and he would almost sit down on his haunches.

The sowar's tactics tended to excite envy and admiration. In one hand he held the reins, which consisted of two pieces of cord fastened to the ends of a stick piercing the nostrils; in the other was a trusty lathi, with which he urged the animal to be proud of himself, and do the best he knew how. To use this stick with precision demands, I am told, a long apprenticeship. To be dead sure of hitting the tender part behind the ears four times out of five requires the skill of a crack rifleman, for the camel generally divines your object, and takes care to remove his head somewhere else; he may even twist round, and grip the fleshy part out of your arm; so while taking aim and delivering your shot, you have at the same time to hold his head up with your left hand, and also prevent yourself being carried forward on to his neck by the force of the stroke. A severe eye has also to be kept on the string, lest it get free from the stick; for in that case it would be well to reach for the nearest tree. If it becomes loose, your bounden duty is to haul on the brute's head till you pull it round under your left arm, which gives you an opportunity of inhaling the fair one's roseate breath while you tie the string afresh. However, I had no need for all this cunning just then. My main object was to keep on, and at the same time preserve a cheerful and contented cast of countenance to deceive that Political, who came whistling gaily behind. I could see that he enjoyed it. He even aided in the driving of his beast by smiting it near its tail with crushing force. Thus we proceeded fourteen miles a day, always on camels, always on the same camels. Their average pace was six miles an hour, the daily number of trips by which my beast endangered my immortal soul were some two thousand-and-three.

At morn and eventide the rajas would attend us, either to wish us farewell with heartfelt thanks and gratitude to heaven that we were going—it was very pleasant to see this—or to receive us on our arrival. Their faces were then overcast, and though they were exceedingly and painfully polite, they ever inquired most anxiously as to the length of our stay. To see that Political smoothing down the rajas with his suave and courtly air was a treat to my eyes. Under the shady mango-trees, backed by swarth figures and looming camels, sat we in improvised durbar. How the raja or thakore, as it happened to be, would twist and turn with the cunning of a discreet Hindu, and how the man of mind would buttonhole him and fix him with a Jovelike eye, and lead the puling babe to the fountain of light and healing, where the Governor is the presiding priest and the Political the head-drawer! All this, I say, was to me a balm and a sweet-smelling savour.

We had many of those little durbars, and being interested to discover the political art, I always paid eager attention. I believe I have benefited by them. I almost dare to think that I could make a tolerable political myself at a pinch. The great aim of state craft I discovered was to keep the native chiefs in a cheerful and contented state of mind, and lead them to erect lamp-posts and build new palaces. A really model loyal raja is never contented till he has some hundred and odd unfinished buildings on his hands. Moreover, he must live at peace with his brother rajas. He must not keep a pet body of thugs to ravage around in any neighbouring State. Such things are unseemly for a model king. To vanquish a refractory ruler who might insist on being weaned there are three expedients. The first is to refuse to see the rebel till he is properly tamed down. I have known a chief hold out three days, during which he would send his kamdar ten times *per diem* to entreat his eminence to behold his face. But never longer. A raja never knows what unheard of plan you are hatching if you only sit down quietly in his territory, and refuse to give him an audience. The next expedient in the way of raja-taming is to rise majestically in full durbar, send for your hat and put it on, gather your robes around you Cæsarlike, and in an exalted and scornful tone to declare that you will stop in that State, should it be a year or should it be a century, until such time as his highness the maharaja agrees to listen to your commands. I have seen our Political do this with the superb dignity and grandeur of an emperor. As the raja has to support you with sheep, elephants, horses, etc., during your stay in his dominions, he will succumb at once unless he is unusually stiff-necked. The last and mightiest political curb for a runaway raja is the forfeiture of a gun in his salute. The mere hint of this will check the fiercest king. Cut off his revenue, sell him unlimited numbers of broken-kneed horses, build, oh! build new palaces, colleges, lamp-posts, but spare, ah! spare his guns, the light of his old eyes, the solace of his grey hairs, the balm to his stricken age. Thus do we improve our knowledge by mixing with the high ones of the land. But let us abandon these grave matters, and return to our subject, the frolicking, seraphlike camel.

We went on pitching our tents through the sunny land, occasionally stopping awhile to exert mild and beneficent persuasion on an erring chief, but mostly proceeding day by day our fifteen-mile marches. At last my leave tended towards an end. As a little shooting had fallen in our way, though far short of what I had been malignantly led to expect, I put off my return to the last day. We were then three stages from home. Overnight I sent a horse and a camel on ahead with a supply of provisions under the charge of my fat butler. This latter is my *factotum*, who sees visions and dreams occasionally, when it is his belief that English is his mother-tongue. I told him to encamp with the camel at the end of the first stage, and have breakfast ready against my arrival, and also to be careful to send on the horse. It took half an hour of Forbes to translate this to my satisfaction into the glib Hindu's oily tongue. I wrote it all out carefully, and then I read it out word by word with a felicity of pronunciation that took my breath away. As I went on, I glanced at times at that old butler to see how he took it. My heart bounded within me when I saw his ancient face light up, gradually at first, as the sweet cadence of my voice fell upon his ear, and the meaning struggled through the labyrinths of his skull; but I was not prepared for the radiant, rainbow burst of joy that came near to making the top of his head an island. Twice I read my essay over. Each time he assured me in heterogeneous jargon that he knew my meaning, and would follow out my commands to the letter if he should irretrievably perish in the attempt.

Early next morning I shook hands with that Political, and bounded lightly on to my steed. A morning ride on a camel is exhilarating. The sweet keen odour of my steed, the redolent balm from my sowar's locks, which wave freely about in front of my face, rise up through the bracing air and give me a galling appetite. I become merry, and shout and sing. A troop of vagabond monkeys reply with their dirging booms as they flit airily about on the rocks. The camel is wondrous fresh, and his legs play along over the ground like gigantic scissor-blades. He accompanyeth my ditty with a distant volcanic rumbling to show his appreciation thereof. The sowar also rouses up and gives me "Tâge par tage," rapping out the time on the camel's head. Thus we proceed for an hour or more till the sun hushes our voices, and we settle down to peaceful and resigned perspiring. The first stage slowly wears away. Visions of B. and S., cigars, and breakfast fill my contemplation. The first stage is over; we are wandering aimlessly about the encampment-ground; the delicious fumes of simmering *murgis* do not steal gently to our nostrils. We go on wandering mainly to keep our camel from sitting down, in which case nothing short of a slow fire would ever get him up again. I am searching for my butler, and turning over all the dead and alive languages I can muster to find a due volume of *anathema maranatha* to wither him with. In vain. My butler's fat form does not insinuate its rounded proportions upon my sight. At last we gave up in despair. We stood that camel up among some sharp-pointed rocks, where it would have been suicide on his part to have sat down, and hailed a native who happened to be roaming about loose just then. This scion told us that our party had gone on some twelve hours ago, my butler mounted on my horse, the rest of my servants and baggage all accumulated on my camel. Till that moment I had been ignorant of my Billingsgate talents. I kept up an uninterrupted stream of profane vernacular for the next two hours, when my teeth began to get loose in my head with the severe strain. As far as I can remember I then fell asleep. I seemed to have been lying in a trance for a week or so, troubled by purgatorial nightmares, when I suddenly awoke, just in time to save myself from being wiped off by a low bough of a gaint pipul. The sowar's peaceful snores alone broke the silence of the scene. I imagine the camel must have been browsing with us on his back for a long time, for the sun was high in the heavens. However, I awoke the sowar, and we started afresh. But it was of no use; not the shadow of a trot could we extract from our stately steed. His mind was bent on walking, and he stuck to his principles. A bright idea struck my driver. He slid down from his perch, threw me the reins, and stealthily went behind. I soon divined his plan. Lifting a boulder of rock, he landed it with exquisite precision on the beast's thigh-bone. It was like giving life to a corpse, for the camel threw up his head, and went across country like a true-born hunter. Kangaroo-hunting was a soothing lullaby compared to it. At every stride I rose four feet. Only by long and continuous hauling on his nose could I at last stop him. In this way we proceeded. Whenever the sowar threw a stone we went ahead like an express train. Then would ensue an interval of mournful creeping, till the sowar had gained on us with another chunk. Thus we covered about a couple of leagues, when behemoth drew up under a tree, and not all the gentle lapidary admonitions the sowar used could prevail on him to stir. I, on my part, was not behindhand for the public weal. I applied my bamboo artistically to all the unusually tender parts on the beast's head, but it was Phæthon attempting Apollo's steeds, for the frantic animal suddenly turned round his head, and with its gleaming projecting fangs made a wild clutch at my arm. Fortunately he caught the pommel of the saddle instead, but I did not wait to enquire into events. I left him to his evil passions. After a short rest I set out on foot through the burning heat, and walked some six miles into camp. I was everything in extremes: hungry, thirsty, weary, abusive. In that walk I laid the seeds of half-a-dozen fatal diseases, each of which operated in turn upon me during the next two months. I started with a refreshing malarious fever, with a spicing of heat apoplexy to make it more salient, directly I got to my tent. But my worst torment was to view that fat parasite of mine and not be able to wither him as I intended to do. These were my first experiences of the camel, the Political, the raja, and other tropical growths.

THE ADEN AMATEURS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, JAN. 25.

On the 21st instant these amateurs performed at the Badminton-court before a large audience of the rank and fashion of the place. The comedietta entitled "A Happy Pair" was chosen for representation, Mr. H. Clarke, R.E., taking the part of Mr. Honeyton with considerable ability, while Mrs. Hay played that of Mrs. Honeyton in a manner so natural that it called forth loud and repeated praise. Her rendering of the closing scene in which the angry wife bids defiance to her husband was a display of the histrionic art which was particularly appreciated by the audience. Indeed, the acting of both could not have been excelled on any amateur stage in England or India. The plot of the lively little piece is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe it here. After a short interval the audience were favored with another comedietta entitled "Atchi." This word has no actual signification, but it is intended to express, as nearly as possible, the sound made by a person sneezing. The players wore the costumes of the period of 1780, which were elegantly got up, thanks to the exertions of those ladies who kindly consented to take part in the entertainment. Dr. White was a great success as Lord Adonis Fickleton; Captain Hunter ably represented the character of Sir Martin Mayduke; Mr. R. Oliver that of Larkins, valet to Lord Adonis; Mesdames Hunter and Oliver sustained with great spirit and natural talent their respective parts of Lady Mayduke and Emily Hargrave, which were by far the two most difficult characters in the piece. Their acting was much applauded and appreciated by the audience. The following is an outline of the plot of the piece. Sir Martin Mayduke, a country baronet, who devotes much of his time to botany, has recently made the acquaintance of a court noble, Lord Adonis Fickleton, who professes to be equally interested in the same study. The worthy baronet, therefore, invites Lord Adonis to his house. The latter is overjoyed at this invitation, as it gains for him free access to Lady Mayduke's charming sister, Emily Hargrave. Lady Mayduke has been made aware of Lord Adonis' lady-killing proclivities, and therefore does her best to prevent her sister from falling in love with, or listening to, the fine speeches of the handsome and brilliant noble. Her ladyship conveys to Lord Adonis that his presence is no longer wished for at Mayduke Court, and that she will frustrate his attempts at gaining her sister's affections. This matter becomes the subject of a bet between Lord Adonis and Lady Mayduke, and the latter wagers a snuff-box (one that had been presented to her by Lord Adonis) that she will force his lordship to consider himself vanquished. The challenge is accepted, and her ladyship uses her best endeavours to paint Lord Adonis in his true colours to her sister, and also pretends that his lordship is really in love with her, and not with her sister. Lady Mayduke succeeds so well that at first both Sir Martin and Emily Hargrave are completely deceived into that belief. Lord Adonis is, however, fertile in resources, and not withstanding these obstacles, succeeds in making Emily believe in the sincerity of his attachment. Lady Mayduke, seeing herself all but vanquished, makes one more attempt to frustrate her wily antagonist, by making him appear ridiculous in Emily's eyes. With this intention she confesses herself beaten, and forwards the snuff-box, filled with a violent sneezing-mixture, to Lord Adonis, which reaches him at a moment when he is about to make love to her sister. His lordship, not dreading any bad results, takes a pinch therefrom, and the violent sneezing fit that ensues can be better imagined than described. Sir Martin and Lady Mayduke now make their appearance, and his lordship, who owes her ladyship one, dexterously sprinkles some snuff on a bouquet which he presents to her. She also is taken with a violent fit of sneezing; and the curtain falls upon the scene amidst the loud and repeated *atchies* of the whole Mayduke family. The station owes a debt of gratitude to these talented amateurs, who are to be congratulated on the success of their kindly efforts to amuse their fellow exiles of the Rock, enabling them, for one evening at least, "to drive dull care away."

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 3.

Your "special" coming here during the gubernatorial visit, and all the railway-opening fuss and festivities, of course took the wind entirely out of my sails, else I had fully prepared treating you and your readers with graphic descriptions, *meo more*, of all the doings and sayings which came within the compass of my observation. I return, then, to my humbler task of penning notes on passing events, which will serve at least to fill up any sudden gap in your columns.

The week before last there was much stir and commotion among the Portuguese and Goanese community in this city, and it culminated on Sunday before last in the opening and consecrating with some pomp and circumstance of a new Roman Catholic chapel by Archbishop Meurin in person. The ceremony was solemn and imposing, whilst flowery festoons and a sprinkling of banners, with mottoes in Latin, much enhanced the edification of the crowd of worshippers. The motto on the gateway was extremely apposite as regards the tenets of the Jesuits, who compose the bulk of the Roman priesthood in India. It was *ecce sacerdos in aeternum*, the construction of which may well be taken to be,—the priest, and nothing but the priest, in all and everything to the end of time. The new edifice is raised by private subscription, I believe; if better and more commodious than the old chapel, it cannot, however, be pronounced a handsome building. It has all the appearance of a huge Noah's ark of the toy-shop fashion, without the bottom, and varied by a pair of large and somewhat heavy-looking crosses at either end. The "Queen's Mosque," just oppo ite, beautiful even in ruin, fairly puts to the blush this modern specimen of church architecture.

The census work is being actively prosecuted. This is a large city, and has a population of over 125,000 souls, so that the enumerators (who are mostly Government clerks) and the supervisors (who are the court vakeels and such other persons of intelligence as could be impressed into the service) will have a busy time of it. The city is partitioned out, and houses in each part duly numbered, and a fixed number of houses assigned to each enumerator. This is the *modus operandi*. The people honestly believe a new tax is imminent, as they cannot otherwise account for the house enumeration. However, as is their wont, they are passive and indifferent enough.

The census has come in the way of the great religious festival of the "Chuppanbhog," which was to have been celebrated this month at Neriad. Under orders of Government, it has been postponed to the 5th March. It is to be held for twenty days, during which time it is expected that some three or four lacs of people will visit the little town of Neriad. The new lines of railway lately opened will draw vast crowds from Kathiawar and Upper India, and unless proper precautions are taken, it is possible that the celebration of the festival will be signalised by some catastrophe or some epidemic. The railway Traffic Superintendent was regularly posed at the idea of so enormous a concourse of people, seeing that the platform and other accommodation on the Neriad station is hardly sufficient for 500 people.

The wedding season among the natives of this place has now commenced, and there is much tumasha and tomtoming going on. The wedding of the son of Mr. Varjrai, a well-known vakeel of the Sessions Court, came off last week, and much money was spent in the feeding of friends, relations, caste-people, and the inevitable Brahmins. The District Judge, Mr. Philpotts, attended a nautch-party at Mr. Varjrai's house, and added greatly to the *éclat* of the occasion. The Deputy Collector, the Small Cause Court Judge, the Civil Surgeon, and other notabilities were also present. The nautch was of the usual sort, and was given in a nice large room, newly done up, and lit with a promiscuous assortment of coloured globe-lamps and chandeliers; whilst our delightful "town band" discoursed any hing but sweet music, for every new arrival was greeted with a most soul-harrowing burst of the "National Anthem," in which sound prevailed over time and tune.

The *Dhers* and other low castes in this district have made rather a singular petition to the District Judge, complaining of the scant courtesy shown them when obliged to be present in the subordinate court. The orders of the High Court are excellent enough in this respect, for they do away with all distinction of castes, and direct that *Dhers* and other low castes should be allowed free admittance into courts whenever business requires them to frequent them. But these rules are practically overlooked, and it is possible that the present complaint does not come up a bit too soon. The subordinate judges and their establishments are generally Brahmins or Shravaks, and it is not to be wondered at, then, that the poor outcast is kept at a good deal more than arm's length; and the *Dher* himself is so conscious of his own degradation that he seldom shows front against the rudeness he habitually meets with.

There was a fire this morning in the city, which but for timely assistance might have done much damage. Mr. Philpotts, our District Judge, was extremely active in putting it down, and he manfully handled the fire-engine, thus setting a worthy example, which incited others to join in doing likewise and to exert themselves; else from the apathy which people generally display on such occasions, the fire might have resulted in serious mischief. It is wonderful that there are not more frequent fires in this city, seeing the extreme carelessness of the people, and the very combustible materials which compose their dwellings.

An extraordinary case of suicide took place the other day in the vicinity of the railway station. A railway employé was undergoing a preliminary inquiry at the hands of the railway police under a charge of theft. He somehow escaped from them, and put an end to his existence by leaping into a well, urged to desperation, it is said, by the torture to which he was subjected by the police. The matter is being investigated by the City Magistrate, and from what I gather, the police are likely to be quite cleared of the charge against them; the Civil Surgeon's opinion being strongly in their favour, for a careful post-mortem examination has failed to reveal any marks of torture having been practised on the unfortunate man. It is not, however, absolutely impossible to torture a person without leaving any visible trace on his body.

THE KOLHAPUR CONSPIRACY.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

TWENTY-FOURTH, FEBRUARY 2.

Prior to the commencement of the evidence for the defence the public prosecutor showed the letter exhibit No. 20 to Daji Deshpande, who admited that it is in his own hand writing; he said he was told to write it by Chatte Bawa, one of the witnesses for the prosecution.

Ganu Ramoshi admitted that the letter exhibit No. 20 was found in the search of his house, and that it was sent to him by Chatte Bawa.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Jakopant Brahmin, age 70, occupation writer, residence Kolhapur.—I know Rambhut, as he and I lived in the same town. Ganesh Rajaram Gizawavekar is my grand-nephew. My grand-nephew was in the service of Rambhut, and therefore I know him from last October. I am now in nobody's service. Last year I was the Kamavisdar of the village of Kothali. I went to Kothali in December, 1879, and came back in March, 1880. I went there to collect the revenue of the village. I never went to Rambhut before the month of Ashween, after I came to Kolhapur. I never entered his house, but passed by his door on my way to the house of Dabir. Whenever Ganu comes here he puts up with me. Last year Ganu came here and lived with me, as he used to go to school. I made no enquiries after his studies. I went to Kothali in January, 1880, while Ganu was living at my house. None of my relations were at home here, but one domestic servant and Ganu were living at Kolhapur. In Kothali I, my wife, my brother's son, and one servant were living. These are the only members of my family at Kolhapur. When I came back from Kothali my servant and an old woman, sister-in-law of Balapa Naik Shikhare, were living in my house. I know Appa Lele, as he is a State servant in the Laskarphad. From Falgun to the end of Kartik I did not go to Appa Lele's house. I draw Rs. 10 as pension from the Kolhapur State. When the present Raja of Kolhapur was given in adoption by his real father to the Ranee of Kolhapur, I got from that time Rs. 10 from the allowance assigned to the real father of H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur. Pandoo Jamadar is my "face acquaintance."

Cross-examined by the public prosecutor.—My memory is not dull, though I am past 60. I was a Vakeel to Sawardekar, the family to which the present Raja of Kolhapur belonged before he was given in adoption. I applied for a post in the State; but as I am old, I am given a pension. When I was the Vakeel to Sawardeker I used to work when I had work, and when I had no work I was simply to be present at my master's house. I cannot remember the work I had done a month before I left the service of Sawardekar. I cannot remember how often I went to see the Political Agent in that month while I was in the service of Sawardekar. I assuredly say I never went to the house of Appajipant Lele. I am not in the habit of going to Appajipant. I cannot remember if I went to the house of Appajipant for any business in connection with Sawardekar when I was a servant to Sawardekar. I am certain that I have said in my examination-in-chief that when I came back from Kothali one old woman of Sawoshe caste and my servant were living in my house.

Re-examined.—The Durbar appointed another Kamavisdar, and I then ceased to be its servant.

By the assessors.—I was not called by the police to give any information I might know about the insurrection. I do not know Ramjan, but I can recognize him if shown to me. On my arrival at Kolhapur from Kothali I was told by my servant that Ganu had gone to Gizavane for his marriage.

Sakharam bin Bapu Upalikar Sonar, age 47, goldsmith, residence Kolhapur.—I know accused Krishna, Mhatogda, Rambhut Bhimbhut, and Bala Sonar by sight. I was called by the police sepoy to the Shukrawar chawadi. There I saw the three accused above mentioned. I was asked by the chief police officer if I had seen Guru Sidh before. I said it was the first time I had seen him. I was kept in Shukrawar chawadi for four or five days. By Shukrawar chawadi I mean the Shukrawar paga. I, Rambhut Bhimbhut, Nana Shastri, and other two men, whose names I cannot remember, were in the Shukrawar paga. The other two men were Parbhu by caste. We were given two annas' bhatta in kind,—rice, pulse, ghee, &c. When I was there some twenty-five men were coming and going, but I cannot remember if Ganu or Vittoo were there. I do not know if the men that were coming were under police arrest or not. I had no other talk with Nana Shastri than what was required for his serving me with food. I do not know why the men were coming there. I was not allowed personal interviews with the men of my family while I was under arrest. I was not permitted to go any where I pleased as long as I was in police custody. I do not know if the men I saw come there on the first day came there at different times; and if they were shown to me I could not recognize them now. I have now recognized Krishna Mhatogda, Rambhut Bhimbhut, and Bala Sonar, because they used to take their meals very close to me while I was in Shukrawar paga. The twenty-five men that used to come there neverdined with me, nor do I know the reason why they came there. Many other men were taking their meals far away from me; but I do not know their names. Their number may be eight or nine. They were given bhatta. They all used to dine together, but I do not know how many of them were Brahmins.

By the assessors.—Narayenbhut came to the paga, and took his meals once there. Makajee Airekar might have come there once. I was removed from the paga, and Bala Sonar was brought there. I did not hear any one groan or cry in the paga while I was there.

Sattyapa bin Dhondi Kore, Lingayat, age 30, agriculturist, residence Tamgaum, petta Karvir.—I know Tatia Kochage, an inhabitant of Tamgaum. I saw him at Tamgaum on the Divali Pandva in the month of Kartic (Thorly Divali). By the Thorly Divali I am to be understood the Divali that comes immediately after the Dussara. How many days have passed since that Divali I cannot tell. But after the last Dussara I saw him. I saw him on the last Divali at Tamgaum, in his own house. I went to his house, as I was engaged by him to mow grass on the bank of a brook in his field. I mowed the grass. I, Joti, Dhulya, and Tatia were mowing the grass. We began to mow the grass on the next day after Divali was over. Pandva Panchmi means the last day of the Divali holidays. On the next day of Pandva Panchmi we went to mow the grass. Pandav Panchmi is a period of five days. We were engaged in mowing the grass for six days. We went to the field in the morning, and returned in the evening. I was to be given two seers of jowari for my daily wages. We mowed as much grass as may be made into 4,000 sheaves of hay.

Re-examined.—I know the Divali Pandva. Pandva and Panchmi, in my calculation, are the sa ne. I cannot make any distinction between Pandva and Pandva Panchmi. Pandva and Panchmi are not the same days, because I have a dish of cakes on Pandva, while on the Panchmi I eat ordinary food.

By the assessors.—I know the new moon. One new moon occurs during the Divali holidays. We have a special bath in the Divali holidays before the Divali Pandva. Grass-mowing was over before the Tulasa marriage holiday, but how many days before I do not know.

Jati bin Dhondi Kolashe, Kalwadi, age 20, agriculturist, residence Tamgaum.—I know Tatia Kochage of Tamgaum. It is about two or three months since I saw him in his field while we were mowing the grass. That field is situated within the limits of Tamgaum. I, Dhulya, Satyapa, and Tatia were mowing the grass. I was for six days mowing the grass. I was present from the beginning to the end. We began to mow on the following morning after the Divali Pandva. By the Divali I mean a holiday that occurs after the rice harvest.

Re-examined.—We began to mow grass before the Pandva Panchmi. There is one Pandva Panchmi in our village. Pandva Panchmi comes after the Pandva. I know the Pandva Panchmi, but I do not know whether it comes before or after the Divali Pandva. I know the Pandva. We went to mow the grass on the next day after Padva. We were mowing grass for six days. When I went there to mow the grass I knew that Dhulapa and Satyappa had come there. I went to mow the grass on the following morning after the Pandva Panchmi.

Re-examined.—Divali is a holiday consisting of five days. On the first day we have a bath; a day previous to this we worship Bramh. The worship day of Bramh is the beginning of Divali.

By the assessors.—On the fifth day after the bath (including the bath day) I went to mow the grass. I went to work on the Pandva Panchmi. Tatia Kochage was with us all the day long from the morning to the evening. He was never late in the morning at the mowing work.

The case was here adjourned till Monday, the 7th instant, on which day counsel for the accused will address the court.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE CENSUS.

An important meeting of representative members of the Mahomedan community was held on the evening of Thursday, the 3rd inst., in the Municipal Office. The meeting was convened by the Health Officer. Mr. Mahomed Ally Rogay took the chair.

There were present Cazee Shuriff Abdool Latif Londay, Moulvee Hayadatoola, Moulvie Syed Abdool Futteh alias Ishrof Ali, Messrs. Abdool Rahaman Minee, Hajee Sulliman Abdul Wahab Aga Janjee Sha, Hakim Baker Ali, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Dr. Shaik Cassum, Messrs. Budroodin Tyebiee Aga, Abdool Hossein, Hajee Cummoo Suliman, Rahimtoola M. Sayani, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Peerbhoy Khimjee, Cumroodin Tyebjee, Mirza Hoosein Khan, Jumabhoy Laljee, Hoosein Meeya Rahimtoola, Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee, Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, Hajee Cassum Joosub, Moonshi Goolam Mahomed, and Hakim Baker Alli. It was suggested that the notice published in Hindustani, explaining the objects of the census, should be distributed to muteweli and managers of mosques, with a request that it should be read after evening and Jooma prayers, and explained to the people. Cazee Shuriff Abdool Latiff and Moulvee Abdool Futah, and the meeting unanimously, approved of this suggestion.

Dr. Shaik Cassum and Mr. Hajee Cummoo Sulliman drew attention to the necessity and importance of individual members of the meeting assisting in their own streets the census officers.

Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee proposed that the heads of different communities should call meetings of their different sects. This was agreed to, and the various gentlemen present warmly supported the suggestion. Mr. Tyebjee drew attention to the importance of employing Mussalman enumerators in Mussalman quarters.

Dr. Weir said that he had employed all Mussalman enumerators who would accept appointments, and that it was with great difficulty he succeeded in securing the services of as many Mussalmans as he had done.

After some discussion it was resolved that the Anjuman-i-Islam and Majlis Akhwan Sufa should hold meetings and invite all classes of the Mussalman community, as well as the several mutewelli of the different mollahs and explain to the people the objects of the census and advise them to supply all the information desired in the census returns and co-operate with the census officers.

2. That the "Ishtihar" published by the Municipal Commissioner should be distributed among the mutewelli and managers of mosques, with a request from the Ajuman-i-Islam and the Mujlis Akhwan Sufa in a letter that the Ishtihar should be read at the mosques after evening and Jooma prayers, and the objects of the census fully explained.

3. That the gentlemen present assist in their several mohilas in co-operating with and assisting the census officers, and in explaining the objects of an enumeration of the people, and that the leading members of each community should call meetings of their respective communities, and explain the object of the census and ask the members of their communities to co-operate with the census officers.

4. With the view of conforming to the wishes and feelings of the Mahomedan community, Mussalman enumerators will be employed as far as practicable for the purpose of carrying out the census operations among the Mahomedans in Bombay.

5. That the names of the gentlemen present at this meeting should be added to the Ishtihar, and that it should be notified that these gentlemen have approved the Ishtihar.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 27th January:—

THE AMENDED PORT TRUST ACT.

Read Government resolutions Nos. 40, dated 24th, and 43, dated 25th January, approving of the amendment of the Port Trust Act marked I, regarding the form of security and the issue of coupons, and directing the Legislative Department to take early steps to introduce it into the Legislative Council. Resolution.—To be recorded.

THE FAIRWAY.

Read Government resolution No. 724, dated 29th November, calling upon the Trustees to advise as to the extent of fairway, which, it is necessary, should be maintained free from fishing stakes, and the lights or other precautions which will be requisite if any portion of the fairway is to be fished. Submitted letter from Government solicitor, dated 11th January, advising Government of the course to be taken with regard to the removal of fishing stakes. Read reports by the Port Officer, dated 18th and 20th January, intimating what stakes he considers should be removed, and what portion of the fairway should be kept open, and forwarding a plan showing the same. Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee. Resolution.—Government should be addressed in terms of the Port Officer's report.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

Read Government resolution No. 516, dated 4th September, 1880, forwarding extract from Commander Taylor's report on the lighting of Bombay harbour, and on the impediment caused to navigation by the fishing stakes off the entrance to the harbour. Read Government resolution No. 713, dated 25th November, 1880, forwarding further report by Commander Taylor, stating that in the Bombay presidency there are only four or five outlying light-houses, and that their relief and supply are effectually and cheaply maintained by the Port Trustees in the case of Bombay, and by the Salt Department in the case of Piram Island, Vingorla rocks, and Carwar lights, but that a periodical inspection of all the lights in the Bombay presidency should be undertaken by a competent officer, accompanied by a mechanical engineer, who would make whatever changes may be found necessary in the limits of the arcs or direction in which the lights shine. Read report by the Port Officer, dated 22nd December, and by the Resident Engineer, dated 28th December. Read memo. by the Chairman, dated 21st January, concurred in by the other members of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee. He states that it will only be necessary to inform Government that measures have already been proposed with regard to the fishing stakes, that the Sunk Rock light-house is in progress, that the light-houses are in charge of the Resident Engineer, and that the Port Officer is at hand to advise, so that the system seems to be all that could be desired, and no action under Government resolution No. 516 appears to be necessary. Read further minute by the Chairman, dated 9th January, also concurred in by the members of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee, suggesting that Government be informed that a periodical examination of the light-houses in the presidency outside the limits of the port by a competent officer would be desirable. Resolution.—Government should be addressed in terms of the Chairman's minutes.

THE FINANCES OF THE TRUST.

Read draft letter to Government on the subject of the past deficits of the Trust; it is as follows:—

To the Secretary to Government, Marine Department.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of Government resolution No. 25, dated 17th January, on the subject of the deficits of the Trust prior to the passing of Act VI. of 1879.

2. In reply I am directed to state that the Trustees accept the decision of the Government of India with regard to the surplus revenue of the years 1877-78 and 1878-79 amounting to Rs. 1,58,706, viz., that it be applied towards the liquidation of the accumulated deficits of the years 1873-77, which amounted to Rs. 394,720, thus leaving a balance of interest amounting to Rs. 2,36,014 unpaid.

3. The Trustees also observe with satisfaction that the Government of India agree with them that no demand should be made for interest on any part of the deficits.

4. There remains, then, for consideration the balance of interest above referred to, viz., Rs. 2,36,014, and the Trustees observe with regret that the Government of India consider this to be a liability for which the Board are bound to provide.

5. The Trustees' letter No. 1373, dated 18th June, 1880, intimating their inability to accept responsibility, for the amount was written after the fullest consideration. They took the best legal advice procurable on the point, and they were advised that the new Board could not be held liable for the revenue deficits of the former Board, and, moreover, that they could not legally apply the revenues of the Trust in payment of such a liability. Although this legal aspect of the question is a sufficiently serious one, yet, if it stood alone, the Trustees would, without demur, agree in any measures that could be adopted to overcome it. But the whole circumstances of the case are such that the Trustees are unwilling, and in the interests of the trade of the port they must respectfully state their inability to admit the liability which it is sought to impose upon them.

6. The circumstances attending the formation of the Trust have often been recounted, and they are well known to the Government of India. There is only one feature in connection with them which I am directed to notice, namely, that the local trade had no voice in fixing the debt of the Trust.

7. The Trustees maintain that the facts prove that the income which it was possible to derive from the property of the trust prior to the passing of Act VI. of 1879, and to the acquisition of the whole of the foreshore, was less than was necessary to enable the Trustees to meet the interest on the debt due to Government, and they maintain this notwithstanding the experience of the years 1877-79, when there was a surplus amounting to Rs. 1,58,706, for that surplus was derived from famine traffic and not from the ordinary trade of the port.

8. Apart, therefore, from the legality of the claim made by Government, the Trustees maintain that the moral responsibility for the past deficits rests, not with the Trustees who did all they could to obtain the necessary revenue, but with the Government who started the Trust with a heavier liability than it could bear.

9. The Trustees hope that, now that they have been put in possession of the whole of the foreshore, they will be able to raise revenue enough to meet the claim of Government for interest, but this is still an unsolved point. In any case existing rates are as high as can be borne, and as was pointed out in my No. 773 of 15th August, 1874, the wharfage fees at Bombay are much higher than at Calcutta. The following comparison was then made (para. 9 of letter under reference):—Calcutta—grain (rice), 2 annas per ton of 20 cwts; bricks, 2 annas per 750; oil, 4 annas per ton of 20 cwts; cotton, 4 4/5th pies per pressed bale; piece-goods, ½ anna per bale; timber, 2½ annas per 50 c. ft.; iron, 2 annas per ton of 20 cwts. Bombay—grain (rice), 5 annas 9 pies per ton of 20 cwts; bricks, 4 annas per 750; oils, 12 annas per ton of 20 cwts; cotton, 1 anna per pressed bale; piece-goods, 2 annas per bale; timber, 4 annas per 50 c. ft. for logs, and 8 annas per 50 c. ft. scantlings; iron, 5 annas per ton of 20 cwts. Since this letter was written the wharfage fee on logs of timber has been raised to 8 annas per ton and on iron to 6 annas per ton.

10. The operations of the Trustees are cramped in various directions from want of revenue, and the Trustees consider that even if they could either legally or morally be looked to for payment of the deficits in question a needless hardship would be entailed on the trade of the port were the Government of India to seek to enforce payment of the amount under discussion.

11. I am therefore respectfully to request that the Government of India may be asked to reconsider the matter, and to direct the Accountant-General to write off from his books the balance of deficits amounting to Rs. 2,36,014.

Resolution.—The draft letter is approved.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 15th January, stating that No. 4 of the dock warehouses is now so full of warrant and duty-paid goods that there is not space within for sorting. He asks, therefore, that a fence be thrown behind so as to enable the most to be made of the storage space inside. Read report by Dock Superintendent, dated 17th January, objecting to a fence being thrown out behind the warehouse, as tending to inconvenience the dock traffic. Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 17th January, stating that orders are in hand to warehouse 2,000 packages of duty-paid and warrant goods, and asking immediate sanction to make use of No. 3 warehouse for the purpose. Read memo. dated 18th January, intimating to the Dock Committee that sanction had been given by the Chairman. Resolution.—The transfer of No. 3 warehouse to the Traffic Manager for the storage of warrant and duty-paid goods is approved.

Resumed consideration on letter from Messrs. E. Bates and Co., dated 20th December, asking that the shed fees on cargo shut out of the Branksome Hall on 13th November and shipped by the succeeding Hall Line steamer be remitted. Also letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 31st December, submitting a claim by Mr. Hajeebhoy Laljee for a refund of shipping charges on 600 bags of rice shut out of the s. s. Llanarthen in Prince's Dock and afterwards shipped by cargo boat on board a vessel loading in the stream. Resolution.—Messrs. Bates and Co.'s request cannot be complied with. It was proposed by Mr. Kittredge that consideration of Mr. Hajeebhoy's letter be postponed until some general rule be passed on the subject. It was proposed by the Chairman as an amendment that no remission be granted in Mr. Hajeebhoy's case. The amendment was carried.

NEW BUNDER CHOWKEYS.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 17th December, recommending that new chowkies be built at Sewree Bunder, Mahim Bunder and Mazagon Bunder, and that as the clerk at Sewree has to reside at the chowkey it be built larger than the others. He also recommends that Itola Street be made. Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 5th January, stating that chowkies of similar construction to the one at Apollo Bunder will cost Rs. 1,700 each, and that the one at Sewree, which is to be larger, will cost Rs. 2,500, say, Rs. 6,000 in all. His estimate for making Itola Street is Rs. 3,177. Read minutes of members of Land Committee. Resolution.—These works should be provided for in the budget.

THE WADI BUNDER PROPERTY.

Read Government resolution No. 142, dated 19th January, directing that the Government of India be addressed as to the terms on which further land may be made over to the railway company for permanent occupation at Wadi Bunder, and stating that it is to be understood that all land on Wadi Bunder estate, except what has been or may be permanently made over to the railway company or Municipality, remains the property of Government, that the level-crossing and such portions of the temporary road connecting the Frere Road with Mazagon as lie within railway limits are to be maintained by the railway company and treated as their property; that the Municipality have no right of property in the land made over to them for the extension of this temporary road across Wadi Bunder, and that Government reserve the right to shift the position of the road, if necessary, or replace the level-crossing by an overbridge, but that the public right of way across the railway and Wadi Bunder estate is to be maintained with due regard to the public convenience. Resolution.—To be recorded.

REFUND OF WHARFAGE FEES.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 14th January, 1881, recommending that rules be passed to regulate the grant of refund of wharfage fees and giving reasons for the same. Read the following rules approved by the Bunder's Committee:—(1.) Claims for refund of wharfage fees, extra fees, &c., must be preferred within thirty days from the date on which the wharfage fees, extra fees, &c., have been paid; otherwise no refund will be admitted. (2.) No claim for less than Rs. 2 for refund of wharfage fees, &c., will be admitted unless in cases where charges have been made in excess of proper rates through the error of the receiving clerk. Resolution.—Sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from Municipal Commissioner, dated 18th January, agreeing to take over the land on Mody Bay Imperial Estate at the corner of Hornby Row and add it to the road.

Letter from the Collector of Customs, dated 11th January, proposing that No. 2 warehouse at Prince's Dock set aside for Calcutta goods should be used for uncleared import goods, the portion of No. 1 warehouse hitherto set aside for the purpose being insufficient.

Letter from Traffic Manager, dated 6th January, making the same recommendation. Minutes of members of Dock Committee approving of the proposal. Note.—It is proposed to agree to this.

Statement of town duty collected at the bunders during last December. It shows that Rs. 70,396 was collected against Rs. 59,630 in December, 1879.

Pilotage statement for the week ending 25th Jan.:— 5.
26 vessels piloted into harbour.
24 ,, ,, out of ,,
5 ,, transported.
1 ,, attended to.

Statement of vessels using Prince's Dock for the week ending 24th January:—
4 square-rigged vessels entered.
3 ,, ,, ,, left.
5 ,, ,, ,, remaining in dock.
6 native craft entered.
4 ,, ,, left.
5 ,, ,, remaining in Dock.

THE AMENDED PETROLEUM BILL.

The following is the Petroleum Bill as amended by the Select Committee:—

A Bill to regulate the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum and other fluids of a like nature.

Whereas it is expedient to regulate the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum and other fluids of a like nature; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The Petroleum Act, 1881"; and it shall come into force on the first day of July, 1881.

The provisions of this Act relating to dangerous petroleum, and the importation of petroleum, extend to the whole of British India. The rest of this Act extends only to such local areas as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct.

2. The Indian Ports Act, 1875, section thirty-seven, and Bengal Act No. III of 1865 (to make better provision for the prevention of injury from fire in ports, and to provide for the safe keeping of inflammable oils in ports and places within the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal) are hereby repealed.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Petroleum" includes also the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffine oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid that is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum,

but it does not include any oil ordinarily used for lubricating purposes, and having its flashing point at or above two hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

Explanation.—The flashing point of petroleum means the lowest temperature at which the petroleum yields a vapour which will furnish a momentary flash or flame when tested with the apparatus and in the manner described in the Schedule hereto annexed.

"Dangerous petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point below seventy-three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer:

"Import" means to bring into British India by sea or land:

And "importation" means the bringing into British India as aforesaid.

"Transport" means to remove from one place to another within British India:

Dangerous Petroleum.

4. No quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding forty gallons shall be imported or transported, or kept by any one person or on the same premises, except under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a license from Local Government granted as next hereinafter provided.

Every application for such a license shall be in writing, and shall declare—

(*a*) the quantity of such petroleum which it is desired to import, transport or possess, as the case may be;

(*b*) the purpose for which the applicant believes that such petroleum will be used; and

(*c*) that petroleum other than dangerous petroleum cannot be used for such purpose.

If the Local Government sees reason to believe that such petroleum will be used for such purpose, and that no petroleum other than dangerous petroleum can be used for such purpose, it may grant such license for the importation, transport or possession (as the case may be) of such petroleum, absolutely or subject to such conditions as it thinks fit.

5. No quantity of dangerous petroleum equal to or less than forty gallons shall be kept or transported without a license:—

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply in any case when the quantity of such petroleum kept by any one person or on the same premises, or transported, does not exceed three gallons and such petroleum is placed in separate glass, earthenware or metal vessels, each of which contains not more than a pint and is securely stopped.

6. All dangerous petroleum—

(*a*) which is kept at any place after seven days from the date on which it is imported, or

(*b*) which is transported, or

(*c*) which is sold or exposed for sale,

shall be contained in vessels which shall bear an indelible mark or a label in conspicuous characters, stating the nature of the contents thereof.

Petroleum generally.

7. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the importation of petroleum and in particular—

(*a*) for ascertaining the quantity and description of any petroleum on board a ship;

(*b*) to provide for the delivery, by the master of a ship or the consignees of the cargo, of samples of petroleum before such petroleum is landed from such ship, and for the testing thereof;

(*c*) to determine the ports at which only petroleum may be imported; and

(*d*) to regulate the time and mode of, and the precautions to be taken on, landing or transhipping any petroleum.

In this section—

"Ship" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property:

"Master" includes every person (except a Pilot or Harbour Master) having for the time being the charge or control of a ship.

8. No quantity of petroleum exceeding five hundred gallons, shall be kept by any one person or on the same premises or shall be transported except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under this Act.

9. The Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act as to the granting of licenses to possess or transport petroleum in cases where such licenses are by law required.

Such rules may provide for the following among other matters, that is to say—

in the case of licenses to possess petroleum—

(*a*) the nature and situation of the premises for which they may be granted, and

(*b*) the inspection of such premises and the testing of petroleum found thereon;

in the case of licenses to transport petroleum—

(*c*) the manner in which the petroleum shall be packed, the mode of transit, and the route by which it is to be taken, and

(*d*) the stoppage and inspection of it during transit;

in the case of both such licenses—

(*e*) the authority by which the license may be granted;

(*f*) the fee to be charged for it;

(*g*) the quantity of petroleun it is to cover;

(*h*) the conditions which may be inserted in it;

(*j*) the time during which it is to continue in force; and

(*k*) the renewal of the license.

10. Any officer specially authorized by name or by virtue of his office in this behalf by the Local Government may require any dealer in petroleum to show him any place, and any of the vessels, in which any petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same, and to deliver to him samples of such petroleum on payment of the value of such samples.

11. When any such officer has, in exercise of the powers conferred by section ten, or by purchase, obtained a sample of petroleum in the possession of a dealer, he may give a notice in writing to such dealer informing him that he is about to test such sample or cause the same to be tested with the apparatus and in the manner described in the schedule hereto annexed, at a time and place to be fixed in such notice, and that such person or his Agent may be present at such testing.

12. On any such testing if it appears to the officer or other persons so testing that the petroleum from which such sample has been taken is or is not dangerous petroleum, such officer or other person may certify such fact, and the certificate so given shall be receivable as evidence in any proceedings which may be taken under this Act against the dealer in whose possession such petroleum was found, and shall, until the contrary is proved, be evidence of the fact stated therein; and a certified copy of such certificate shall be given gratis to the dealer at his request.

Penalties.

13. Any person who, in contravention of this Act or of any rules made hereunder, imports, possesses or transports any petroleum; and any person who otherwise contravenes any such rules or any condition contained in a license granted hereunder, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

14. Any person keeping transporting, selling or exposing for sale petroleum in vessels not marked or labelled as prescribed by section six, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

15. Any dealer in petroleum who refuses or neglects to show to any officer authorized under section ten any place, or any of the vessels, in which petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, or to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same, or to give him samples of such petroleum on payment of the value of such samples, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

16. In any case in which an offence under section thirteen or section fourteen has been committed, the convicting Magistrate may direct that,—

(*a*) the petroleum in respect of which the offence has been committed, or

(*b*) where the offender is importing or transporting or is in possession of any petroleum exceeding the quantity (if any) which he is permitted to import, transport or possess, as the case may be, the whole of the petroleum which he is importing, or transporting or is in possession of,

shall, together with the tins or other vessel in which it is contained, be confiscated.

17. The criminal jurisdiction under this Act shall, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, be exercised by a Presidency Magistrate and elsewhere by a Magistrate of the first class or (where specially empowered by the Local Government to try cases under this Act) a Magistrate of the second class.

Miscellaneous.

18. All rules made by the Local Government under this Act shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall, on the expiry of one month from the date of such publication, have the force of law:

Provided that no such rule shall be so published without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

19. The Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, apply the whole or any portion of this Act to any inflammable fluid other than petroleum, and may by such notification fix, in substitution for the quantities of petroleum fixed by sections four, five, and eight, the quantities of such fluid to which these sections shall apply

The Governor-General in Coucil may by a like notification cancel any notification issued under this section.

There follows a description of the test apparatus and directions for applying the test, which, as they were given with the original Bill when it was published, we do not give now.

BENGAL.

The Opium Trade.—The following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government saleroom, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on the 1st February:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar	2,350	1,425	1,395	1,403 10 6	32,98,600
Benares	2,350	1,415	1,425	1,430 1 4	33,60,700

MADRAS.

The Madras Command.—Major General William Payn, C. B., Commanding the Mysore Division, has arrived in Madras to take over provisionally the command of the Madras Army from the date of Sir Neville Chamberlain's departure until that of the arrival of His Excellency's successor. He will return to Bangalore the day after Sir Neville's embarkation, and army head-quarters will be established at Bangalore until next month, when a move will be made to the Neilgherries with the Government. The Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster General was to leave Madras for Bangalore to-day Saturday. Captain Hammick remains on the Staff as officiating Military Secretary.

Madras Municipal Mortuary Register.—From the 22nd to the 28th instant 1 European, 5 East Indians, 10 native Christians, 242 Hindoos, and 32 Mahomedans died in Madras, or a total of 340 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 332 persons. The deaths are thus classified: 35 from small-pox, 11 from measles, 69 from fever, 38 from dysentery, 15 from diarrhœa, and 172 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 44·5 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of ten previous years was 43·4 per 1,000 per annum.

Speed of Mail-Trains.—When the mail service of the Madras Railway was recently discussed it was decided by the Government of India that mail trains were to be run at an accelerated speed, and that third-class passengers availing themselves of them were to pay an enhanced rate. We learn, however, that the Directors in England, owing to the success that has attended the third class fare of 2 pies per mile, have informed the Agent that they are opposed to this measure.—*Madras Mail.*

A Light Sentence.—Mr. H. T. French, Prosecuting Inspector of the Madras Railway Company, last Saturday charged Mr. Dweltz, a chief guard of the same Company, before the Magistrate of Arconum, with having been found drunk at the Arkonum Railway station while working the 5-15 a. m. mixed train from Jollarpett, thereby endangering the lives of passengers travelling by the said train. Mr. Fisher, the station master, and Mr. French spoke to the accused, on whom there was a strong smell of liquor, and as he seemed not to know what he was doing they were compelled to remove him off his train and send another man in charge. The accused stated in defence that he had a drop or two, but was not drunk. His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of ten rupees.—*Mail.*

The Madras Harbour.—The progress made by the harbour-works during the past year is thus summarised by Mr. Thorowgood:—The advance of the two piers in 1880 has been much greater than in any previous year, but has not come up to the rate which I hoped to achieve when the year began. The north pier has been advanced by a length of 1,235 lineal feet, and the south pier by 1,420 lineal feet, giving a total for both piers of 2,655 feet in twelve months. Both the piers now terminate in 7½ fathoms water. There have been 381,790 tons of stone sent down to the works in the year, and 291,878 tons have been deposited in the rubble bases. The number of concrete blocks made has been 4,934, and the numbers set in the piers has been 4,616. The year 1881 commences with everything in readiness for a rapid advance to completion, as the yards are full of well seasoned blocks; there is abundance of good cement and new diving dresses and apparatus have just arrived. The locomotive engines, steam cranes, hopper barges, and all the rest of the plant are in good order, and I trust that in April, 1881, the north pier will be finished.

A DAY WITH A WAR BALLOON.

(Concluded from the Bombay Gazette, 29th Jan.)

Alone in a balloon, far above the highest cloud, and how lonely who in the world below can tell! I dare not move; it would be a desecration. Speech were profanity. The sound of my own voice, breaking in upon this awful silence, would jar upon the ear as harshly as would the loud boisterous song of some profane and drunken reveller disturbing the devout worshipper in the still and solemn aisle of a cathedral at midnight. It is with extreme reluctance that I force myself to make a slight necessary movement of one arm. The little creaking of the wicker car which this involves makes me shudder. The small sound is quickly gone, it is true. It goes out and returns not. It is instantly devoured—swallowed up and lost in the unfathomable gulfs which open out on every side. There is no cloud near to give back even the faintest murmur of an echo. The sky, when on the ground, was quite obscured by clouds. As we ascended higher, and it came, here and there, into view, it was of the usual milky 'sky-blue' tint. It has grown brighter and brighter, bluer and more blue as we rose; and now it is of an intensely deep Prussian blue colour, like its hue at midnight on an exceptionally clear night. It is a glorious, shining firmament of deepest transparent sapphire. The clouds are all far below. Their first effect when we rose above them was that of a vast, lustrous, many-rippled lake of snow-white gossamer cirrus. A little later, as we rose higher, and the larger masses below came more and more into view, in the wide intervals between the floating cirrus, they constituted a mighty ocean, with huge tumbling billows, and each billow seems huger and more wonderful than the last. But far away, towards the horizon, their giant forms melt gradually down and mingle with the cirrus, as the distance continually increases, until at last the vanishing point takes the form of a distinct and clear horizontal arc. This is as well defined all round the entire circumference as the ocean horizon at sea, and upon it I could take a sextant observation fully as well.

Besides these three grand elements of Sun and Sky and Cloud, there is nothing, apparently, in the whole universe but my tiny car, and the soaring balloon above. Stay—far below, projected horizontally on a gigantic cloud, I see another and a far larger balloon, with car, aeronaut, ropes, every detail distinct and clear. It is the shadow of my own balloon, enormously elongated, half a mile long, or it may be ten miles; for I have no means of judging distances in this vast abyss wherein I float, and utterly insignificant speck, with no single known or fixed point anywhere, other than the sun overhead. These then make up the apparent sum total of things. A simple total. But all monotony in the picture is amply dispelled by the wonderful variations of form and colour in the clouds themselves. But now it is high time to attend to the balloon and her path. On entering the clouds and losing sight of the earth, I had, knowing that our course might be nearly straight for the sea, fixed a time by my watch, beyond which, on a rough estimate, we must on no account remain lost in the clouds, otherwise, on descending, I might find myself over the water. That time has now expired, or nearly so. The balloon has been travelling at her own will. For a considerable time after rising above the clouds the expansion of the gas due to the powerful direct rays of the sun sustained her well. But of late she has been settling slowly downwards. We are now between 6,000 and 7,000 feet from the ground. The clouds below are less dense than they were. Through rifts in their dark masses I begin to catch occasional fleeting glimpses of the earth. I lean over the edge of the car, and fancy that there is thus

dimly to be discerned a long ill-defined line which might be the coast-line. A few moments later, and the truth is clear. There it is, The sea is below and most perilously close. We are driving right on to it. There is yet considerably more than a mile to fall. Shall I ever get down in time? or is it possible to stand on, husband the ballast carefully, and cross over? One glance at the size of the balloon and the limited quantity of ballast available should suffice to dismiss the last idea as quite impracticable. But I cannot help toying with the thought for a few moments. The truth is, that I have drank so deeply of that intense repose which broods over all here like a presiding spirit, that I seize greedily on any excuse for putting off, just for a few moments longer, the inevitable time of energetic action. But every moment is precious. We are driving steadily on at an unknown rate. So with an effort I rouse myself, and seize the valve-line. One, two, three, four, five, six,—I count the time, holding the great valve on top of the balloon wide open. It would be sheer insanity, under any ordinary circumstances, thus to challenge my balloon to a headlong course downwards. But I am now fully awake to the situation. A decided effort must be made, and any half measures would be foredoomed to disastrous failure. I calculate that the clouds below will tend to check the inevitable acceleration of speed in our downward course to a considerable extent. No doubt when we get through them I shall have to look out, for she will be likely to accelerate greatly; but there is sufficient ballast to enable me to put on a powerful brake to stop her down below. In any case it seems better to run any unknown risk, which he uncertainty as to stopping her involves, than to incur the absolute certainty of falling into the sea a little later on. Down we go accordingly. I employ the short time available before we reach the clouds in piling up the bags of ballast on the seat of the car ready to hand for instant dismissal, keeping an intermittent eye on the barometer all the time. When we enter the clouds the whistle and swish of the light vapour as we rush through warns me plainly that we are travelling, but although the barometer is running up rapidly, it does not seem to indicate any marked increase of speed. This gives me time to cut adrift the lashing which ties up the grapnel rope, and to shake out the coils till the falling rope hangs in a single bight below. The grapnel itself I hang by its tines over the side of the car, all ready to let go. The clouds are thick, and before we are through them everything is in readiness for a landing. Still rapid progress, but no very marked acceleration of speed. Now we are through, and the earth bursts upon us all at once. The sea is still a considerable distance off, and I am inclined to think that all is well. One more glance at the barometer—we are, say, 3,000 feet from the ground. I throw out a few pieces of paper. If they were to journey down alongside of us we shoul be falling rapidly, but at a reasonable rate. But now they rise sharply, and are soon left far above out of sight. Certainly we are travelling. I now watch the ground below steadily. We are over an open marsh. There are one or two solitary shepherds' cottages, and a few dykes full of water. These objects are apparently moving out from below to right or left. The rapidly increasing velocity of this, their angular movement of divergence from the vertical, together with the progressive enlargement in size of each field, or defined area below, gives some measure to the eye of the rapid rate of our progress downwards, and greater nearness to the ground. I throw more paper. It runs up faster than before. Shall I ever pull her up? But the sea is advancing steadily in a swift silent manner, which is not reassuring. We are driving fast right on to it. There is plenty of room under us yet, and I will stand on a little longer. But I heave up a heavy bag of ballast with both hands, poise it on the edge of the car, and hold it ready to throw.

All at once it strikes me that she is accelerating frightfully. The cottage, which at first seemed at rest right underneath us, and then was creeping slowly out to the left, is now going off at full gallop like a runaway horse. The whole country immediately below has become an uncertain sort of moving phantasmagoria. We are 2,000 feet from the ground, by eye, for I dare not lose sight of the earth to look at barometers. Sea or no sea, I must bring her to while yet there is room, or surely I shall be smashed to pieces. Over goes the ponderous mass of ballast, bag and all; and more follow as fast as I can seize and throw them. Over they go, till I have only one bag left. The heavy sacks of wet sand go down like thunderbolts. They ought, of course, to be emptied of their contents, which would then descend as usual in a harmless shower. Probably there is nothing but marsh, or only a few cattle, below. But were there flocks and herds innumerable, and a stray shepherd or two into the bargain, I should be sorry to assert very positively that they would not have one and all to take their chance of a bag. We are still running at a great rate, but it soon becomes clear that the balloon is losing her way. A little later, and she is bringing to. There is no longer an upward rush of air against my flattened hand held horizontally over the side of the car. The moving phantasmagoria has settled down into a well-defined ground plan. A piece of paper thrown over *descends*. The barometer, which I can now again afford to consult, informs me that we are a little under 1,000 feet from the ground. We have gained a thousand in pulling up.

Bad judgment, and badly done! For it is clear that I have greatly overdone the whole thing. Had one thrown only one-half that precious ballast up above there, just to check the balloon's course, and the remainder by successive instalments later on as required, we might now have been nearly on the ground, and moving towards it at a safe and manageable rate; whereas now she has lost all her way. We are still a long distance from the earth, with the sea very close. A long white line of hungry-looking foam is coming straight upon me with the speed of a railway train, and in a weird silent manner which half fascinates me. And now her great downward momentum has carried her far below her true equilibrium level. Now, by all the laws which govern balloons, she is bound, if I let her go—like a light float driven forcibly down into a pool of water and then left to itself—to rise rapidly again. She will run up above the clouds once more, and carry me thousands of feet higher than we have ever yet been—to descend later on into the sea, miles from shore, with a tremendous crash, for there will then be no ballast to stop her. We must get down now at all costs, if not on the land, then as near as possible to it. Below is a favourable marsh, covered with long rank grass. I have still one bag of ballast left, and the heavy grapnel to throw. This I can cut away, rope and all, if necessary; and she can hardly gather any very dangerous way now, however much gas I have to let out to get down in time. There is no time for weighing such considerations as these before taking action, nor do I need any. For, indeed, at a crisis like this, as the plot steadily thickens, and your nerves get wound up more and more to the sticking point, your wits also seem to sharpen continually, until you arrive at a point at which you seize, as it were by inspiration, at a momentary glance, all the leading points of the situation, and translate them into instant action with a result as good, or better, than an hour's careful consideration would give at an ordinary time. The instant it became clear that the balloon was bringing to, or had already brought to, and before she had time to gather way upwards, I had seized the valve line and opened the valve full. I am now steadily letting out an enormous stream of gas, while thus reviewing and deliberately endorsing this sudden resolve. The sea is very near, and it will be a close race between us. Nevertheless, I am persuaded that the balloon has got the lead, and this time she shall keep it. So I do not let go the valve line till we are well on our downward course once more. I then heave up the last bag of ballast, rest it on the edge of the car, steady it there with one hand, take the heavy grapnel in the other, and stand by to throw them at the right moment. The half-empty balloon goes rapidly down, gathering away as she goes, but in the hundreds of feet that are now left she cannot possibly accelerate as in the thousands up above; and the more empty she gets the more her hollow underside tends to hold the air like a parachute. The last bag goes when we are something over a hundred feet from the ground. The grapnel follows immediately after, the moment I am sure that it will reach the ground, as its sustaining rope is a hundred feet in length. We are running hard after them; but the loss of their combined weight puts a powerful drag upon the balloon, which has now only me and the light wicker car to carry. She strikes the ground with a fairly good whack, it is true, but nothing at all to signify. At the last moment I spring upwards and hold on to the hoop, that the car may take the first bump. The next instant I am sprawling at the bottom of the car, with hoop and balloon right on top of me. The poor balloon is utterly crippled by the loss of the great quantity of gas which I had to let out up above, together with all that has been forced through the pores of the envelope by the great pressure of air below in her downward rush. She has no heart left in her, even to attempt to rise again, so there is no question of her drifting, or dragging the grapnel. Had she been lively and buoyant, and the grapnel not held very well, she might most easily have contrived to dance over the sea-wall into the sea after all with or without me.

Now one can afford to sit quietly down for a few moments, to recover from a somewhat dazed and bewildered state in which the smart landing, following on such a rapid fall, had left me. No harm whatever has been done, except that I am partly deaf for a time. My ears seem half disposed to strike work. They further express their resentment at the great and sudden increase of barometric pressure to which their delicate drums have been exposed in such a hasty descent by sundry crackings and sudden noises at intervals. Two or three hours elapse before they recover their normal condition. We have landed very near the sea-wall, and won the race by about one minute, more or less. Thus happily ends one of my earliest ballooning experiences.—HENRY ELSDALE. *Nineteenth Century.*—

THE SENSATION OF THE KOLHAPUR CONSPIRACY CASE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 11.)

THE news of a widespread conspiracy in the Maharatta State of Kolhapur to depose the Raja and massacre the European residents may be somewhat exaggerated, but, even after making all allowances, it is uppleasant, although it may not be unprofitable, to be reminded just now of one of the dangers which must constantly be faced by the rulers of India. A handful of foreigners, detested on account of their race, religion, and manners, are encamped in the midst of hundreds of millions of Asiatics whom they do not understand and cannot conciliate. At any moment some local irritation, some unredressed grievance, or some wild delusion, may lead to attempts such as this reported from Kolhapur. Fortunately they are usually isolated, and can be repressed without much difficulty. The disagreeable features of this Kolhapur conspiracy, if the reports be true, are the union of Hindoos and Mussulmans against the foreigner, and the fact that although 3,000 persons were privy to the plot, no whisper reached the ears of our Resident for weeks, and it might have remained undiscovered but for the attempts of the conspirators to raise funds by highway robbery. There is no indication that the conspiracy was otherwise than purely local, and directed rather against the native Rajah than the English Raj; but, in any case, it emphasizes the necessity for a speedy evacuation of Kandahar. A Power which has to face the permanent risk of such conspiracies in India has no business to keep 15,000 fighting men interned in the heart of a hostile Afghanistan. For all practical purposes, if we had to face another mutiny, the Kandahar force might almost as well be in the moon.

(*Morning Post*, Jan. 12.)

THE petty State of Kolhapur does not number a million of inhabitants, and its pretensions to influence movements of disaffection among our native subject or our native feudatories might be dismissed with a jest. Yet what a conviction of the vulnerability of our system, what an overweening belief in the power of the native multitudes to cope with our resources and to outwit our science, must have been present to the minds of those thousands of dusky conspirators who could for weeks together keep the dread secret of the contemplated massacre of the "Lord Sahibs" of India. It was said at the time of the great mutiny that, more than by greased cartridges, and more than by the annexation of Oude, Mongul Pandy and his associates were inspired to rise in revolt upon their European superiors by the rumours of checks and difficulties to the British power, by Russian stories of British losses in the Crimea, by recollections of the slaughter of an English army in the Khyber and the abandonment by British generals of the recovered fortresses of Afghanistan. To-day the machinery for spreading rumours disadvantageous to England is infinitely farther advanced, and the network of intelligence is infinitely more complete than in years which saw the slow incubation of the mutiny. A hundred native journals, in English or in the vernacular, convey to the most distant corners of Hindostan the news of British disasters in Zululand and the Transvaal, of British divisions and recriminations in the Imperial Parliaments, of British retreats from an unsubdued and hostile Afghanistan. If it be true that only the better class of natives read the current journals of India, and that the average of education among these classes ought to preserve them from foolish underestimates of the strength of the Empire, it is no less true that the unfavourable news of the *Hindoo Patriot* and the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* quickly filter down to lower levels, till every wandering fakir and every vagabond swordsman who squats at the gate of an indolent rajah has heard an appetising version of the misfortunes of the Government Sahibs.

(*Daily News*, Jan. 12.)

KOLHAPUR is a fragment of the old Mahratta Empire. That Empire was founded in the middle of the seventeenth century by Sivajee, an officer in the service of the last Mohammedan King of Bejapoor. More than a hundred years ago, in 1758, the Mahrattas reached, perhaps, the summit of their power, and acquired possession of Delhi. Three years later a great defeat was the cause of the beginning of their decline, and after various fortunes in wars with various Powers, the Mahrattas were subjugated by the British arms in 1819. There have been later rebellions, especially in 1843 and 1844. The Empire is now of course broken up into fragments. The State of Kolhapur, one of these scattered pieces, is a small one, of which the capital is situated one hundred and eighty-five miles south-east of Bombay. The whole extent is little over three thousand square miles. Within the last twenty years the population of the State has increased from about 550,000 to some 800,000 souls. The nominal native ruler is a young Raja of the ancient house of Sivajee. His descent has not, however, made him more beloved by a section at least of his subjects. Rambhut, who is described as the leader of the secret rebellion, is said to have intended to depose the present Raja, and to reinstate his predecessor. This old Raja is really dead, but as has so often happened in European history, the *ci-devant* monarch is supposed to be alive, and ready to his own again. A dead pretender has been resuscitated, a Mahratta Demetrius or Perkin Warbeck has been set up; there has been a great deal of underground treason, and the conspirators have hit on a scheme not ill-planned to collect all desperate and discontented characters. The conspirators intended "to loot the town." This was a proceeding which would be resented by all the townsmen, whatever their complexion or creed, who had anything to lose. A widespread organization formed for the purpose of looting the town would scarcely be welcomed by the majority of the natives of India, even if the Europeans were all to be massacred before the plundering began. Thoughtful natives of all castes and sects who possess any property must be aware that the first effect of the withdrawal of our troops would, in some districts, be pillage and outrage. In course of time a native police would be organized, but the work would require time. The incident at Kohlapur is a striking illustration of this danger. Before the city could be plundered it was deemed necessary to slay our native officers, murder our countrymen, and then offer the regiment a bait, the acceptance of which would have ruined all the capitalists in Kohlapur. A programme of this sort is far from being universally attractive in India. Our rule may be disliked, but it is better than anarchy and robbery. The story of the conspirators of Kohlapur may bring this home even to the minds of natives who do not love our government. Such people will scarcely ask to be delivered from us by persons who first rob them on the highway to raise funds and then propose to plunder their houses before proceeding to "restore" an impudent pretender. These reflections are so far reassuring, but it remains true that the success even of an isolated band of desperadoes and misguided dupes might kindle a most dangerous flame in India. As far as can be seen at present, the scheme was purely local, ill-supplied with funds, and almost more anti-social than political in aim.

(*Daily Chronicle*, Jan. 12.)

THE leader of the conspirators, one Rhambhut, is said to have proposed the reinstatement of the Raja who died in 1867, and that alone argues that the chiefs of the conspiracy must be men of little ability and less knowledge. The Prince in question, who was a thorough rebel at heart, had been mixed up with the political agitation which occasioned the great mutiny, and had in consequence been deposed by the Indian Government. He died, as we have mentioned, but many of his subjects could not be persuaded, but that he still continued to live, and no doubt they would desire to see him reinstated. We think that this amount of ignorance in itself shows that the conspiracy must needs have been purely local, for the really disaffected persons in India are far too acute not to know exactly what has already taken place, or what is likely to be occasioned by the action of the authorities. On the whole, we are not disposed to place much belief in the existence of any widespread plot against the British power in India; but it is quite possible that in Kolhapur itself—always a noted haunt of disaffection—there may have been a conspiracy devised by men as foolish as they were ignorant.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL'S REPLY TO LORD LYTTON.

THE following is the full text of the Duke of Agyll's reply to Lord Lytton's speech in the House of Lords on the Afghan War:—

The Duke of Argyll.—The ability, eloquence, and skill with which the noble Earl has addressed the House compel me to feel that the duty I have undertaken is extremely irksome to myself. It is one of the happy circumstances of public life in England that, when a great official is removed from a high office, he and his opponents are accustomed to bury the hatchet and no longer to maintain controversies respecting a policy which is dead. I was surprised to hear the noble Earl go back to a former speech of the late head of her Majesty's Government deprecating violent changes in the policy of this country. I agree in deprecating such changes even as respects the home policy, but they are still more to be deprecated as regards the policy in our Eastern Empire (cheers). Who was it that overset the policy of this country? Who was it that went out to India expressing himself from first to last in condemnation and almost in contempt of all previous Viceroys, from Lord Auckland to Lord Northbrook? It was the noble Earl himself. I took some part during recent years, in indicating in this House the policy of former Viceroys, showing how derogatory to the dignity and interests of England was the new policy adopted by the noble Earl. I was usually met by noble Lords opposite—opposite at that time—with the statement, "Don't speak of these things. They are to be decided by Parliament. This matter is *res judicata.*" But I would never submit to that view. It was one of the devices, or rather the misfortunes, of the late Government that they could never bring their policy before Parliament until dates long after it was possible to discuss it. It was not a *res judicata* in the country, and the condemnation of the people of England has been passed upon the policy of the noble Earl and his colleagues. There has been no such overthrow in the political history of this country as that sustained by the late Government. Like the host of sennacherib they were found one morning to be dead corpses (a laugh). They were swept off the political chess-board. A great many causes led to that overthrow, but my conviction is that it was the Afghan policy which most discredited the late Government in the eyes of the people of this country. I am glad to concur with one part of the noble Earl's speech, viz., when he said Lord Lawrence had always held that Russian political influence ought not to be allowed to be established in Afghanistan. That was the policy, not only of Lord Lawrence, but of all the Viceroys who preceded the noble Earl. The only danger which arose from Russian influence in Afghanistan was the danger brought about by the violence and injustice of the late Government towards the late Ameer. Our agent of Kabul was voluntarily withdrawn for fourteen months from Kabul, and the Ameer was left during that time to the influence of Russia. In order to show the House the strength of this argument about Russian influence, first let me remind you that the noble Earl in his Despatch of the 10th of May, 1877, when he gave an account of his proceedings towards the Ameer, said that after the Peshawur Conference the Ameer of Kabul would naturally be left to the influence of Russia. I say that is exactly what happened. The noble Earl seems to have anticipated the proceedings of Mr. Parnell in the sister island, for he first issued a threatening letter and then "Boycotted" the Ameer of Kabul (laughter). Having been served with those threatening letters, the Ameer naturally applied for some help from Russia. The noble Earl mentioned some correspondence which had been going on between General Kaufmann and the Ameer. He mentioned it to show that the Ameer had been coquetting with Russia. I challenged the late Government to produce the papers, and they declined to do so. I have since had access to them, and I say most positively that there is not the slightest ground for the accusation that there was any inclination on the part of the Ameer to coquet with Russia until after he had been threatened by us (hear, hear). During that long correspondence of seven years there are only one or two letters that have not been produced to the public. The letter to which the noble Earl referred shows that continued jealousy and fear of Russia which was so striking in the Ameer. The whole of this discussion has been hung to-night by the noble Earl upon a very small question, that of the retention or non-retention of Kandahar. With regard to the retention of Kandahar, I must say that I do not understand the prodigious importance which the noble Earl attaches to it. He did not so strongly advocate it until a very late period of his Viceroyalty. I am not sure that the late Government ever finally made up their mind to retain Kandahar. In a very interesting and able despatch which the noble Earl drew up after the Treaty of Gandamuk had been concluded, he said that it was not his intention to retain Kandahar. I confess I do not understand the prodigious change which came over the noble Earl's policy owing to the murder of Major Cavagnari. The noble Earl spoke of the murder tonight with a very grave feeling, the sincerity of which no one can doubt. But what light did that murder throw upon the policy of England with respect to Afghanistan. The noble Earl had been warned over and over again by all those who were known as the Lawrence school that the objection which the late Ameer had to receive a European Mission in his dominions, and especially in his capital, was the fear that he could not defend their lives: and he had been assured that that was a real and *bona fide* fear to any man who knew the history of Afghanistan. That was one of the questions in the policy of former Viceroys in which the noble Earl decided to preserve no continuity. Even the considerations of good faith did not influence him. No sooner had he patched up that miserable Treaty of Gandamuk, which lasted about three months, than he intimated that it was time to begin his new policy and to establish a Mission at Kabul. At the time when he had been sacrificing the lives of the Afghan people, burning their villages, and ravaging their country, he sent that unhappy Envoy, with an escort of 70 men, into Kabul, which was seething with Mahometans vowing vengeance against the Power which had brought such disasters upon them. I agree with the noble Earl that the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari ought to have produced an impression upon the mind. But what ought that impression to have been? Why, that the noble Earl's policy had been wrong from the beginning. He ought to have re-considered the whole circumstances, and to have seen that former Viceroys had been right, and that he had been wrong. Instead of that, what does he do? He resolves for the first time, and tries to persuade the Government at home—with what success I do not know—that they should violate the distinct promises which they had given, that they would not annex any part of Afghanistan. The noble Earl issued at the beginning of the war a proclamation that he had no quarrel with the people of Afghanistan. He might have been imitating the Emperor Napoleon, who declared to the people whose country he desolated that he had no quarrel with them. There is no people in the world, not even this English people, who value more than the Afghans the independence of their barren but native land. The noble Earl read us a lecture upon abstract questions of peace and war, and annexation and non-annexation. I do not know whom he was addressing. He cannot have been addressing the members of this House. He spoke of the annexation of the Valley of Peshawur after the war with the Sikhs. But the Sikh army invaded India; we won the contest with that brave and half-savage people, and we had a right to annex their country. What difference does the murder of Cavagnari make in the safety of the British Empire? My Lords, every one of the arguments which the noble Earl has used to-night might as well have been used before the Treaty of Gandamuk. I must say that I contemplate with amazement the courage of the noble Earl in speaking of this Afghan war as one that was either in itself honourable in the manner in which it was conducted so far as his ideas were concerned, or necessary so far as concerned the final interests of our Indian Empire. Whom did you invite to go to Kabul? Abdul Rehman, who had been a pensioner of Russia.

Earl Lytton.—He was never invited.

The Duke of Argyll.—The noble Earl says he was never invited. I am very glad to hear the noble Earl say that, because it turns on a nice distinction between his being invited and something else. The House will recollect that there was another illustration of this wonderful policy of having British officers and a British army in Afghanistan, when General Roberts some twelve months ago found himself surrounded by a people who, according to the noble Earl, had no national feeling and no independent sentiment, but who had armed themselves and shut up General Roberts in the cantonment of Sherpur. I believe that if all the papers were produced it would be found that when he found our position so very dangerous there the noble Earl was very glad to get out of Kabul. He sent for Abdul Rahman. That is one of the results of the noble Earl's policy. The next thing he did was to try to set up an independent ruler, the Wali Shere Ali. A sort of promise was given to him that if a British army were not kept up in Kandahar, there should be one at least in the neighbourhood, some 400 miles from India. I believe the noble Earl gave up office just at the beginning of these communications with the Wali. I believe that it was just after that the Wali suggested to the British Government that he should be allowed to retire to India on a pension. This was he who the noble Earl pretended was to be the ruler of Kandahar. The noble Earl told us to-night, with a view of giving us a due impression of Kabul, "that behind Kabul is Herat, and behind Herat is Merv." I suppose he meant by that that Russia holds the key to India. But, as Lord Palmerston said on one occasion, I do not believe in keys. Every previous Prime Minister in England, and notably Lord Palmerston, had laid it down that Persia in its decadence and its subjection to Russia ought not to have Herat. Under these circumstances, it required some courage in the noble Earl to come down and tell us that the policy of the late Government saved India from Russia. I believe the policy of the noble Earl involved the greatest injury to our Indian Empire that it has sustained for a generation. It has laid 14,000,000*l.* or 15,000,000*l.* sterling upon the shoulders of the overtaxed and overburdened people of India, and has led them to think that we used their revenues for our own selfish purposes. Then, my Lords, it has involved most serious danger to the discipline of the native army. My Lords, it is perfectly true that the only people who have come out of this policy with glory and honour is the English army. The effect upon the native army was most serious. The native soldiers had been kept away from their families so long that recruiting for the Indian army was giving way. But, above all, my Lords, it has led the Afghan people, and all the tribes upon our borders, to doubt the honour and good faith of the Indian Government. They have watched the proceedings by which you quarrelled with the Ameer. They have watched the lightness with which you treated the written promises and the verbal promises of former Viceroys. They have seen the effects of that miserable Conference at Peshawur, where the Mahometan and the Afghan showed their superiority over the Englishman and the Christian. They have watched these proceedings, and have come to doubt the truth of your proclamation. And for what has all this been done? My Lords, we were told by the late Government, over and over again, that the danger which they wished to guard against was the danger of the Russian military basis in the Caspian Sea. My Lords, Russia has been four years endeavouring to overcome the Tekké Turcomans in their wretched desert. And what did we hear last week? Why, that at Geok Tepe, or some such place, the Russians had sustained another check. Now, my Lords, I contend that the Indian Empire is perfectly safe, without any fear of any movement on the part of Russia, if you will do one thing. Keep faith with your neighbours, save your own money, and avoid entangling yourselves with European Missions among a half savage and barbarous but, at the same time, a brave and independent people (cheers).

THE SABRE.

MR. J. M. WAITE, formerly a corporal major in the 2nd Life Guards, and now a teacher of fencing and sword-play, has just published a manual of instruction (*Lessons in the Sabre, &c.* By J. M. Waite. London: Weldon and Co.) in the use of the sabre which, if it receives the attention it deserves, will probably alter largely the established method of attack and defence now followed by all professors of the sword in England. Mr. Waite has for long been known as an excellent fencer and as an adept at sabre-play and single-stick, and his stalwart figure is familiar to all those who go to see assaults of arms. Now, after full experience in the arena, he comes forward as a writer on the art of using the sword, and as a bold innovator on the established system. At the outset he is, very rightly, careful to show that he does not either lay down the law or alter the law without good qualifications for so doing. At the beginning of a modest and sensible preface, which speaks well for the literary cultivation that prevails in the Household Brigade, he states that his book is the result of long experience, and that before he began to teach himself he was so fortunate as to be trained by teachers of the high skill. As pupil and assistant he practised long, he says, under the late M. Prevost, one of the best fencers of his day, as all who are learned in the history of the small-sword know, and in the use of the sabre and single-stick he was instructed by Platts, who had acquired from Bushman his method of using the broadsword. Clearly, then, Mr. Waite underwent an exceptionally full and severe training in the art to which he devoted himself; and, since this training has been followed by years of incessant contest with all comers, and by much practice in teaching, he certainly is one entitled to speak with some authority, and should be listened to when he proposes considerable changes in the recognized methods of disposing of an adversary. These changes are due to Mr. Waite's knowledge of the small-sword. When he had attained thorough proficiency, he was struck, it seems, by the deficiencies of the established English system of sword-play, in which, as in the German tactics of the last century, the most formidable means of doing harm were ignored. He says:—

"When, after no short or easy period of probation, I became in my turn an instructor, and gained that knowledge which can only be gained by teaching and by constant combat with adversaries of all degrees of strength, it appeared to me that part of the course I had gone through had been somewhat conventional, and though the system of fencing which I had learnt from Prevost could scarcely be altered for the better, the English method of sabre-play, good as it was, could be considerably improved. Sabre players, as a rule, have not been fencers, or at least have been fencers of trifling skill. Accomplished fencers have usually, from an exaggerated fear of losing their lightness of hand, not cared to work much with the sabre. The consequence has been that no attempt has been made to bring knowledge of the small sword to bear upon sabre play, and that little attention has been given to what is really the most formidable way of handling the latter weapon. Those who have taught its use seem to have thought of little else than the cuts which can be given with it, and to have overlooked the fact that the modern sabre, essentially a cut-and-thrust weapon, can be used with great effect for thrusts, and that, when thrusting, a man exposes himself less and is more likely to disable his antagonist than when he delivers a cut. It is true that one or two thrusts have been taught, but small reliance has been placed in them, and several of the fencer's methods of attack and defence which are admirably suited for sword play have been altogether neglected."

This must have seemed to the mind of a thoughtful professor of swordsmanship a very shocking state of things; and the pain which a sadly narrow theory of sabre-play caused him was doubtless increased when he discovered that some original thinker had pointed out that when a cut is made the sword passes through a greater distance than when a thrust is made, and that a cut is therefore necessarily slower than a thrust. To remedy the evil condition of things he set vigorously to work, and, as he was mercifully afforded numerous subjects for experiments in the shape of adversaries who presented themselves, he was able to conduct his investigations in a very thorough and stisfactory manner. He endeavoured, he says, to improve sabre-play by introducing into it many movements of the fencer, and by copying his method of attack, and he was stimulated by a just feeling of the importance of his subject. Sabre pratice, he says, rightly enough, is not a mere exercise, but a course of training which teaches a man how to defend his life; and clearly, therefore, a really efficacious, and not a traditional, method of handling the sword should be adopted; and he further observes, with undeniable justice, that a soldier's chance of victory in a hand-to-hand contest with a determined antagonist is not likely to be improved by the fact that his instructors have forgotten that a sabre has a point as well as an edge, and have not taught him the most formidable way of using the weapon they have placed in his hands.

This instruction Mr. Waite now seeks to give. He does not neglect the old system, as he describes crefully the established cuts and guards; but to these he adds a series of movements taken from fencing, and it is his description of these which is likely to attract the attention of thoughtful *sabreurs*. It would be futile to attempt to give even a summary of the various methods of attack and defence which he very clearly describes, but it may be briefly said that the principal attacks of the fencer, such as the *coup driot*, the *dégagement une deux*, the *battement et dégagement*, are adapted to the sabre, it being of course assumed that the straight cut-and-thrust sabre is used. Of the value of these in sword-play there can be little doubt. Lunges or thrusts can be made more quickly than cuts, and are far more deadly. A sabre cut may only infuriate a bold foe, but a man who is run through the body falls to the ground; and in contests with such adversaries as the Indian swordsmen, the soldier who has mastered the movements described by Mr. Waite will be certain of victory. He will disable his antagonist while the latter's sword is still in the air, or will draw his attack, and then deftly use the point long before the other can parry. Perhaps the movement which against such antagonists, or indeed against any wild swordsman, will avail most, is the *coup d'arrêt* or stop thrust, which, with many other movements, Mr. Waite takes from fencing. As the right way of delivering it is not always understood in England even by those who practise the small-sword, and, as it is often confounded with the *coup de temps*, or time thrust, from which it is essentially different, it may be well to give some description of the two. The time thrust is the most difficult of all hits in fencing, so difficult and so dangerous, indeed, that few are likely to resort to it *sur le terrain*. The fencer who delivers it must be acute enough to perceive that his antagonist is going to make a feint before attacking him, and must judge rightly what that feint will be. Then lunging with great rapidity the instant the other moves, and carrying his hand well to the right or left, and high or low, as the case may be, he catches the blade of his adversary on the false movement, thereby effectually stopping the attack, and at the same time impales him. It is scarcely necessary to point out how difficulty it is to make rightly such a guess as has to be made here, and, though the time thrust is often delivered by some very accomplished French fencers, who acquire a wonderful power of reading their antagonist's intentions, there is always great risk about it, as if the fencer guesses wrong he fails most ignominiously. The stop thrust is a rougher, but at the same time more effective, way of dealing with an adversary. It is intended to stop those who run in or make a step or two forward before attacking. The fencer who delivers it lunges out directly the other moves, and as generally a man's sword is disordered most irregularly when he is running in or making a step before attacking, the master of the *coup d'arrêt* in nineteen cases out of twenty hits his antagonist and remains untouched himself. "Immediately," says Mr. Waite, "that you see him [the antagonist] move, deliver a straight thrust at his breast with a lunge, you will then, if your movement is done in proper time, find your point on his breast as he has completed the advance, and he will be unable to lunge and deliver his attack." The *coup d'arrêt* may be combined with the *coup de temps*, but this master-stroke is rarely achieved even by the most skilful. How efficacious the simple *coup d'arrêt* is need scarcely be pointed out. In sabre-play, which is usually much wilder than small-sword-play, men frequently rush on to their adversaries, and doubtless bold assailants often do the same in actual combat. In either case the *coup d'arrêt* is better than any parry, and assuredly when real blades are used the man who receives it will "be unable to lunge and deliver his attack," as he will infallibly be run through the body and probably stopped by the pommel of the sword against his breast. The other processes described by Mr. Waite for obtaining this desirable result are perhaps not quite so thorough and effectual as the *coup d'arrêt*, but they are extremely practical and have great merit, and there can be no doubt that he is right in recommending to amateurs of the sabre the adoption of many of the fencer's movements. It is true that these have not been altogether overlooked, as is pointed out in the passage which we have quoted; but to Mr. Waite belongs the credit of showing fully how the sabre can be used for thrusting and of greatly improving the present method of sword-play. His well-written manual should receive the attention not only of amateurs of sabre-play and single-stick, but also of those who instruct soldiers in the use of the weapon. Let it be hoped that within four or five years the Horse Guards may become aware of the existence of this excellent little work.—*Saturday Review.*

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Rosa, N. W. P., 1st December, 1880.

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THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY, 1881,

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The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 10,050—New Series **BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1881.**

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. SCINDIA, 2,661 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th February, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on TUESDAY, 8th February, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 11th February 1881, at 10 a. m.

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THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 10th February, 1881.

Through passages to Natal and Capetown can be booked by the Java.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

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IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th Feb., 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

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Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	" 300	" 220		" 80	
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Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

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SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st March, 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

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Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

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BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	12th Feb
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,400	300	26th "
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	12th Mar
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	26th "
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	9th Apl
Speke Hall	Brand	2,700	400	23rd "
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	7th May
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,400	300	21st "
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	4th June
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th "
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THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain, S. MARINOVICH will be DESPATCHED as above, on 1st March, 1881.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

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THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	5th Feb.
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	10th "
s. RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	17th "
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	24th "
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	3rd Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	10th "
s. ROHILLA	3491	700	W. Barratt	17th "
— MALWA	2959	500	W. Thompson	24th "
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	31st "
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th "
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	21st "
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	28th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	11th Feb.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	25th "
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	11th Mar.

Return Tickets are now issued 1st Class. 2nd Class

	1st Class.	2nd Class
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 2 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th January, 1881.

S. S. SOWERBY.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per above Steamer are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from Cardiff and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING at the office of Messrs. BYRAMJEE MERWANJEE and Co., at No. 3, Marine Street, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods without delay in the Prince's Dock.

WM. LYNAS, Master.
Bombay 31st January, 1881.

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On TUESDAY, 8th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISHNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, an invoice of pictures imported in Bombay—King's Pleasure, Carist the Invitation, in the Conservatory, Little Sportsman's Luck, Loch Lamond, Washing Dolly, Little Shrimper, Blowing Ratties, Sterling Bridge, Dumbarton Castle, In the Garden, Hare Hunt, Death, Winter, Bronze, War and Peace, Off Yarmouth, Group of Cattle, Penyence, Missing Spectacles, Blackberry Gatherers, First Hearing, Prince Arthur, Lattice and the Mask, Cottage Home, No more Bobby, Releigh, first Pope, Constant Friends, Jump-up, Lake Scene, Cardoval, Maddona, Italian Girl, Italian Boy, Amy Robsart, Beauty, Before the Marriage, After the Marriage, Our Daring Baby, Lovers, Saracen, When shall our knot be tied, Bird Nesting, &c., &c.

Paintings are now on view.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 5th February, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LAND AT SEWREE NEAR JACKERIA BUNDER.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th day February, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Jumnadas Lalbhoy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Damajee Padman Matra and Bhicca Ram Matra, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of May 1872.

All those 3 pieces or parcels of land or ground, situate at Parell village near Jackeria Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Damajee Padman Matra and bounded as follows :—

FIRST.—A piece of ground containing by admeasurement 13,170 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the batty fields of Mangia Cowma Matra, partly of Huckroo Namajee Patell, and partly of Burkia Gomajee Matra, and partly by the hilly ground of Gocuidas, on the west party by the hilly ground of Babajee Narayen and partly of Cullin Pumloo Matra, on the north partly by the hilly ground of mangila Cowma Matra and partly by the batty fields of Maria Cole Patell, and on the south partly by the hilly ground of Jumnadass Vance, partly of Hajee Aboo Bucker Ahmed and partly by the batty fields of Ramrao Bhugwuntrao, partly of Rama Bardia, partly of Ramee Balajee Matra and Pamloo Heer Matra, partly of Maria Cole Patell, and partly of Jamnadass Vance.

SECOND.—A piece of ground containing by admeasurement 3,347 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east and south by the batty fields of Goculdass, and on the west and north by the batty fields of Maria Cole Patel.

THIRD.—A piece of ground containing by admeasurement 261 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the batty fields of Gunnoo Ram Matra, on the west and south by the batty fields of Mangila Cowma Matra, and on the north by the batty fields of Maria Cole Patel, and which said three pieces of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 181 and 226, under the name of Damajee Padman Matra.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at their office.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 5th February, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany cottage piano, by Adill and Smarpp, first-rate pictures, oleographs, &c., the property of James Moore, Esq., the same comprises glass and plated ware, handsome household furniture, such as camp, round, oval, pier, writing, dressing, and washing tables, sideboard, drawing and dining-room chairs, table kerosine lamps, four-post bed stead, camp cots, cupboard, looking glasses, bathing tubs, towel horse, dispense articles, and cooking utensils, &c., &c.

Also the property of the late Mr. J. Ryan,
1 hot air and vapour bath.

Also the property of Mr. J. H. Grant, Esq., C. S.,
1 Double-barrel B. L. Central fire Express Rifle in case, with implements complete in case, by "James Macnaughton."
1 Double-barrel B. L. Central fire Gun in case, with implements complete, by "James Macnaughton."

AT 1 P.M.

1 very handsome fast trotting brown Herati Horse, height 15 hands, 5 years old, quite sound.
1 very handsome fast trotting grey Herati Horse, height 14-3, 5 years old, quite sound.

The above horses were presented by Wali of Kandahar Shere Ali Khan to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

1 handsome Victoria dog-cart with a handsome fast-trotting pony and harness.
1 Kattiawar cow, giving 5 seers of milk daily.
1 Aden cow, giving 5 seers of milk daily.
1 handsome grey Arab riding horse, up to weight and suitable as a charger. Height 14-2½, age 5, the property of a gentleman.
1 handsome dark Bay Arab horse, height 14-3, 7 years old, believed to be sound, goes well in harness and saddle, the property of an Officer.
1 handsome English built Mail-phæton.
1 do do light wheel dog-cart.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 5th February, 1881.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per bottle Rs. 2 Cash, per doz. Rs. 20.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BRAND'S
SPECIALITIES FOR INVALIDS.
ESSENCES OF
BEEF, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN.
CONCENTRATED
BEEF TEA, VEAL, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN BROTH.
INVALID TURTLE SOUP,
PORTABLE SOUP,
AND OTHER PREPARATIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MALTINE,
in 8 oz. and 16 oz. bottles.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL,
in 8 oz. and 16 oz. bottles.

MALTO-YERBINE,
in 8 oz. bottles.

MALTINE WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES,
in 8 oz. bottles.

MALTINE WITH PHOSPHATES OF IRON QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

APPOINTED AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers.... { Mr. Geo. NORVILLE. Mr. Geo. CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY,
DION BOUCICAULT'S WORLD-RENOWNED DRAMA,
THE COLLEEN BAWN.

MONDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY,
BENEFIT OF
MRS. DIGBY DE R. WILLOUGHBY.
UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE
OF
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K. C. M. G.,
AND
LADY FERGUSSON,
when will be presented
SHAKSPEARE'S TRAGEDY,
ROMEO AND JULIET.

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight	Rs. 32
Do. do four	" 16
Orchestra Stalls	" 4
Pit Stalls	" 2
Back Seats	Annas 8

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GAIETY THEATRE.
ON
TUESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY,
BY COMMAND
AND IN PRESENCE OF
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.M.G.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
Will be performed
THE GRAND PANTOMIME,
BLUE BEARD.

The Plan may be seen and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s, Rampart Row.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1881.

GRAND PATTI CONCERT
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE OF
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.M.G.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

FIRST APPEARANCE
OF
LA DIVA PATTI,
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
CHEVALIER ERNEST DE MUNCK,
Solo Violoncellist to H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar.

SIGNOR G. POMPEI .... Buffo.
HERR W. MACK .... Conductor.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

Piano Solo { Sonata Pathetique, Op. 13. " Grave ed Allegro di molto e con brio. " Adagio Cantabile. " Rondo Allegro } Beethoven.
HERR W. MACK.

2. Cavatina—Miei rampolli Cenerentola..Rossini.
Signor G. Pompei.
3. Souvenir de Spa.. .. ..F. Servais.
Chevalier E. de Munck.
4. The Shadow Song (Dinorah) .. ..Meyrbeer.
Madame C. Patti.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

1. Piano Solo.—Chanson Hongroise (Malodie Original) Op. 27 ..Dupont.
Herr W. Mack.
2. Nocturne .. .. Choplin ..De Munck.
Chevalier de Munck.
3. Aria de Rigoletto .. .. ..Verdi.
Madam Carlotta Patti.
4. Piano { A Romance .. ..Rubinstein.
Solo { B Vaise Pathetique ..Gottschalk.
Herr W. Mack.
5. Filleuse .. .. ..Dunkler.
Chevalier E. de Munck.
6. Duo.—Elesir d' Amore ..Donizetti.
Madame Carlotta Patti and Signor G. Pompei.

At each Concert there will be a change of Progromme.

PRICE OF ADMISSION Rs. 5.

Seats can be secured and tickets can be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where the plan of the Hall will be on exhibition.

Kaps' Iron Piano will be used at this Concert.

Doors open at 8-30. Concert at 9 o'clock sharp.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Subscribers to the VENAYEK WASUDEO MEMORIAL FUND will be held on SUNDAY, the 6th February, 1881, at 5 p.m., at Byramjee Hall, Mazagon, when the presence of the Subscribers is particularly requested.

N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Secretary,
Venayek Wasudeo Memorial Fund.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

BASEL MISSION MANGALORE Tiles, Roofing and Flooring, Sky-lights and Ventilators, Hollow and Solid Bricks, Tubes, etc. For Samples and illustrated Price Lists apply to

WARDEN and Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
14, Meadow Street, Fort.

MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES.

THE Undersigned have just imported a considerable parcel of the above very fine HONEYCOMB SPONGES, suitable for every possible requirement, and of every variety of size. They invite an inspection, the prices being much below anything hitherto seen in the Trade.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
3, BUNDER ROAD, KURRACHEE,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON,
With Agents in Liverpool, Southampton, and Portsmouth.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) by first-class Steamers and Sailing Vessels for all ports at reduced fares. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favourable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in Bombay and England and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention.

WM. WATSON & Co.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOWS AT MATHERAN, for the coming HOT SEASON :—

		Rent Rs.
3	Byke	600
10	The Hermitage	800
12	Rugby Lodge	500
13	Walker Bungalow	
14	Scott's Bungalow	1,000
25	Cama Cottage	500
28	Bee Hive	1,000
29	Ewart Lodge	500
32	Keepsake	
36	Coxson's Lodge	500
40	Robertson Bungalow	1,200
42	Hon. Rodger's Bungalow	600
46	Spring Wood	600
47	Hill House	500
52	The Folly	
54	The Wilderness	500
55	Caprera	500
62	Rozario Cottage	500
74	Marry Lodge	600
75	Arnold Lodge	600
79	Aladin House	300
80	Fern Wood	600
84	Barr Cottage	500
92	The Dell	400
101	The Fleet Wood	500

For further particulars such as Plan of Matheran Hill, Plans of all the Bungalows showing particulars of accommodation, and list of furniture, apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & CO.,
33, Meadow Street. House and Estate Agents.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, etc., BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART, K. C., M. G.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

At each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced.

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines with care and expedition.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, every facility being provided for strict compliance with Physicians' commands.

An exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,

That receive the approbation of the Medical Profession, are being continually added to the stock.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.
CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.
Meteorological and Philosophical Instruments of all kinds.

N.B.—The Company's Wholesale Price List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical, and other Instruments sent on receipt of Professional Card.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APOLLO GARDENS.

SATURDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.

THE NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

ATTRACTION! ATTRACTION!

SPECIAL NOTICE.
GRAND PRIZE
CONUNDRUM NIGHT.
(BEST AND WORST.)
ALL COMMNICATIONS TO BE SENT MARKED.
"CONUNDRUM"
TO
SOUNDAY & Co. before 5 p. m. on SATURDAY.

WILLARD'S
GREAT COMBINATION
IN A
MARVELLOUS,
MUSICAL,
AND
MIMICAL MELANGE.

COLONEL & MRS. AUSTIN.
FLOWERS OF THE FAR WEST.

MDLLE. ZULEIKA'S
Quintessence of Mimicry.

IN THE GARDENS,
THROUGH THE CONTINENT.

WILLARD'S
CHRISTY'S

MDLLE. SERVALLI'S
MYSTERIES.

WILLARD AND ZULEIKA
IN
DUO IMPERSONATIONS.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF ENTERTAINMENT.

MILITARY BANDS.

DANCING PLATFORM, MAZE, SKATING RINK, AND MERRY-GO-ROUND.

ONE RUPEE
admits to all
ENTERTAINMENTS.
Children Half-Price.

Doors open at 7 p. m.

PEMBERTON WILLARD, Manager.

APOLLO GARDENS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8.
GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL
AND
MASQUERADE FETE.

The Committee have arranged with
MR. P. MOWIS,
4, Tamarind Lane,

To supply Calico Fancy Dresses and Dominoes on sale or hire. Mr. Mowis will also be in attendance at the Gardens on the night of the 8th with Dresses. Masks may also be had at the doors.

EVENING DRESS IS ADMISSABLE.

SUPPER ON THE TABLE AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Tickets Single .... { including } Rs. 3
Gentleman with one or two Ladies { Supper. } Rs. 5

Tickets may be had at SOUNDY & Co.

INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE TO DEBENTURE-HOLDERS.

DEBENTURE-HOLDERS are requested forthwith to present their Debentures for payment and to deliver them up for cancellation at the office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Under the conditions endorsed on the Debentures no interest will be payable therein after the expiration of three months from the date of this notice.—Dated this 5th day of February, 1881.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY MISSIONARY CONFERENCE purpose holding a series of Public Missionary Meetings as follows :—

On MONDAY, the 7th of Feb., at 7-30 a.m.—At Major Oldham's, Girgaum—Prayer Meeting.

On MONDAY, the 7th of Feb., at 8 p.m.—In the Grant Road Theatre—Missionary Sermon, by the Rev. C. W. Park.

On TUESDAY, the 8th, at 7-30 a.m.—At the Free Church Mission House, Gowalia Talao—Prayer Meeting.

On TUESDAY, the 8th, at 8 p.m.—In the Grant Road Theatre—Public Meeting, with Music and Adresses.

All are cordially invited.

THE INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company is hereby convened to be held at the registered office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 19th February next, at 4 p. m., for the purpose of confirming the following special resolutions which were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 4th instant.

1. That the Indian Press Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily as from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

2. That the Liquidators who shall or may be appointed to wind up the said Company be authorized and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and to be called the New Indian Press Company, Limited (of which Messrs. Gaddum and Co. are to be the Secretaries and Treasurers), having a capital of Rupees Three Lacs, divided into two thousand and four hundred shares of Rupees one hundred and twenty-five each. All the lands, buildings, machinery, premises and h reditaments, properties, effects, assets, rights and credits, business and good-will of the said Indian Press Company, Limited, exclusive, nevertheless, of all profits made by the said Indian Company, Limited, on and previous to the thirtieth day of June, 1880, and to receive as the consideration or as part of the consideration, for such transfer and assignment as aforesaid one thousand and two hundred shares fully paid up in the said New Indian Press Company, Limited, such shares to be distributed among the shareholders of the said Indian Press Company, Limited, so and in such manner as that the holder of each share in the latter Company shall receive one share fully paid up in the said New Indian Press Company, Limited, for each and every share held by him at the date of such sale in the said Indian Press Company, Limited.

3. That such sale, transfer, and assignment shall be made subject to and shall provide for the payment, discharge and performance by the said New Indian Press Company, Limited, of all the debts, liabilities, contracts, and obligations ascertained and contingent of the Indian Press Company, Limited, including the payment and discharge of the claims of the debenture-holders of the said Indian Press Company, Limited.

4. That the Liquidators be authorized to pay off the claims of such of the debenture-holders of the Indian Press Company, Limited, who may decline to receive the security of the new Company in lieu of their debentures, and that for such purpose the Liquidators may use the cash of the said Indian Press Company, Limited, or raise money by Bills of Exchange, Promissiory Notes, or by mortgaging or selling any portion of the property of the said Indian Press Company, Limited.

5. That the Liquidators have all the powers contained in Sections 174 and 175 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and be authorised to purchase the interests of any member dissenting either out of the cash in the hands of the Company or out of the monies to be raised by such Liquidators by mortgaging or selling any portion of the property of the Company.

A resolution appointing a liquidator will also be proposed at the above meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GADDUM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS AND CO.'S PALE ALE.

THE PRICE of Kilderkin is now REDUCED to Rs. 29.

LYONS & COMPANY,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff and Gretton, Limited.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per tin, cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Sub-committee of the BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND will be held in the Secretariat on WEDNESDAY, the 9th February, 1881, at 4 o'clock P. M.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, } Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 4th February, 1881.

UNSWEETENED GIN

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound. Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and in the Matter of the MANDVIE SPINNING, WEAVING and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Creditors of the abovenamed Company, whose claims have been allowed by the Court, that a final DIVIDEND at the rate of 1 5-16th of a Pie per Rupee in respect of their allowed claims will be paid to them upon application to the Official Liquidator of the said Company at his office, No. 39, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after the 7th day of February instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p. m.

All Creditors of the above Company are hereby informed that unless they attend and receive the amounts due to them by an early day application will be made for an order that the amount of their unclaimed dividends may be paid into the office of the Accountant General. Creditors are also hereby required to produce at the time of applying for payment of the Dividends due to them the promissory notes or other vouchers held by them.—Dated this 3rd day of February, 1881.

SMITH & FRERE,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—I have stayed here fourteen days, and I found everything SATISFACTORY. It is certainly the BEST HOTEL I have stayed at in India. W. COOK.

THE OFFICES of the *Stri-Bodh* and *Noor-c-elm* had been REMOVED to 87, Patell Street (House lately occupied by the Cathedral High School.)

C. M. THOMAS, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, Eldon Road, opposite the High Court, Bombay, having had 40 years' experience in the great Metallic Zones of Cornwall, Devon, the Principality of Wales, Spain, and Portugal, &c., is prepared to advise in the selection of Mineral Properties, and to inspect and report upon them.

FINE old Scotch WHISKY at Rs. 22 and Rs. 25 per dozen.—WILLIAM BELL & Co., 10, Elphinstone Circle.

MADAM CARLOTTA PATTI REMOVED from the Esplanade Hotel to HAMILTON'S HOTEL, Mazagon.

TREACHER and COMPANY'S Fine Old Glenlivet WHISKY has ARRIVED and is now on sale at their several establishments.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADY'S NURSE. Excellent testimonials on application. Apollo Bunder, Fort, Bombay.

THE Indian Rubber-Stamp Company, Bombay, Fort, 26, Meadow Street. Moderate Price of all sizes and all shapes.

JUST UNPACKED a large consignment of Boyce and Rogers' SADDLES, weighing 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7 lbs. each.—LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Byculla.

FOR SALE, J. & F. Martell's well-known OLD BRANDY in quarts at Rs. 25-8 per doz. cash. Apply to D.P. BATHA & Co., Sole Agents, 26, Apollo Street.

WANTED at once, to proceed to Wynaad, a reliable NATIVE ASSISTANT SURVEYOR, accustomed to Hill work.—Apply to C. H. B. FORBES and Co.

CANTRELL and COCHRANE'S GINGER ALE, Rs. 3-4 per dozen, including bottles, for which 12 annas per doz. will be allowed.—J. C. BUSHBY and Co.

TO BE SOLD at BENNETT & Co.'s on SATURDAY, an Iron Gray Persian Horse, 5 years old, 15-1½ high, thoroughly quiet and steady in harness. Veterinary's certificate of soundness.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price Rs. 5: with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines, for four or five months, from 1st March. Apply to Mr. FLOWER, 4, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AUSTRALIAN PRESERVED FRUITS, Malaga Raisins, Eleme Figs, Prunes, Almonds, &c., at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOCK-TAKING SALE,
FOR 14 DAYS ONLY,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY.

DRESS MATERIALS.

Honiton Cloth	...Reduced to Rs.	0 4 per yard.
Jardiniere Cloth	...Reduced to	0 4 per yard.
Striped Crape Cloth	...Reduced to	0 4 per yard.
Plain Lustre	...Reduced to	0 6 per yard.
Brocha Mohair	...Reduced to	0 6 per yard.
Peep O'Day	...Reduced to	0 6 per yard.
Washing Check	...Reduced to	0 8 per yard.
Striped Satin Cloth	...Reduced to	0 8 per yard.
Plain Satin Cloth	...Reduced to	0 8 per yard.
Pompadour Twill	...Reduced to	0 12 per yard.
Royal Serge	...Reduced to	0 12 per yard.
Queen Anne Cloth	...Reduced to	1 0 per yard.
Duchess Brocha	...Reduced to	1 0 per yard.
Vienna Cloth	...Reduced to	1 0 per yard.
Estemene Serge	...Reduced to	1 8 per yard.
BEST ENGLISH PRINTS	...Reduced to	0 6 per yard.

KID GLOVES—Soiled.

Black, White, and Light Colours, Reduced to Re. 1 per pr.

EVENING DRESSES.

Tarlatans, Coloured ...Reduced to As. 4 per yard.
Grenadines, White ...Reduced to As. 4 per yard.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Furniture Cretonnes	..Reduced to	6 As. 8 As. per yard.
Furniture Damask	...Reduced to	12 As. per yard.
Linen Towels	...Reduced to	Re. 1-8 per pair.
Linen Diaper	...Reduced to	Rs. 11-8 per yard.

LINEN DAMASK CLOTHS—Soiled.

7 feet 6×7 feet 6. Reduced to Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 9-8, 11-8 each.
9 feet 0×7 feet 6. Reduced to Rs. 8-8, 9-8, 10-8, 11-8 each.
10 feet 6×7 feet 6. Reduced to Rs. 13-0 each.

CARPETS.

TAPESTRY ..Reduced to Re. 1 8 per yard.
BRUSSELS ...Reduced to Re. 1 12 per yard.

REMNANTS—LESS THAN HALF-PRICE.

CAMBRICS, SHIRTINGS, PRINTS, POMPADOURS, SILKS, SATINS, RIBBONS, LACES, MUSLINS, GRENADINES, TARLATANS, GINGHAMS, LUSTRES, FLANNELS, CRETONNES, CHINTZES, CARPETS.

LADIES' HOSIERY.

WHITE STRIPED STOCKINGS.

Best fashioned, and with wove seams, striped in colours, Navy Blue, Red, Black, and Chocolate.

Warranted Fast Colours.

Rs. 2-8 PER LOT OF 2 PAIRS.

WARM GREY RIBBED MERINO STOCKINGS.
With Wove Seams.
Re. 1 PER PAIR.

PLAIN WARM MERINO STOCKINGS.
8 ANNAS PER PAIR.

WHITE BALBRIGGAN STOCKINGS.
(J. & R. Morley's Celebrated make.)
Rs. 15 TO Rs. 25 PER DOZEN.

WHITE LISLE THREAD STOCKINGS,
Lace Fronts.
(In sizes 8 in. and 8½ in. only.)
Rs. 2 PER PAIR.

CHILDREN'S HOISERY.

WARM GREY RIBBED MERINO STOCKINGS.
With Wove Seams.
Re. 1 PER PAIR.

PLAIN GREY MERINO STOCKINGS.
8 ANNAS PER PAIR.

WHITE COTTON STOCKINGS.
With Wove Seams.
Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 PER DOZEN PAIRS.

WHITE COTTON SOCKS.
In every size.
Prices ranging per dozen pairs.
Rs. 5-8, 6-8, 7-8, 8-8, 9-8, 10-8, and 11-8.

LADIES' SHOES.

BRONZE HOUSE SHOES, Rs. 2 PER PAIR.
BLACK HOUSE SHOES, Rs. 4-0, 7-8, AND 9-0.
(The above in sizes, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, and 3 only.)

LADIES' BOOTS.

Black Kid Elastic Boots	Rs. 9 0	per pair.
Do. do. (soiled)	2 0	"
White Kid Button Boots	5 0	"
White Kid Elastic Boots	4 0	"
White Satin Elastic Boots	6 8	"

LADIES' VESTS.

ALL WOOL GAUZE VEST.
Low Neck, Short Sleeves.
Rs. 2 EACH.

STOUT MERINO VEST.
Low Neck, no Sleeves.
Re. 1-8 EACH.

GENTLEMEN'S
HOSIERY AND SCARVES.

Brown Cotton Socks	...Reduced to Rs. 7-8, 8-0, 9-0, and 10-0 per doz.
Striped Cotton Socks	...Reduced to Rs. 7-8, 8-0, 9-0, 10-8, 12-8, 15-0 per doz.
Striped Lisle Thread Socks, very cool	...Reduced to Rs. 12-8 per doz.
White or Brown Lisle Thread Socks	Reduced to Rs. 11-8 per doz.
Very Fine Silk and Wool Socks, in Plain Colors.	Reduced to Rs. 2-8 per pair.
Thin Gauze Merino Vest, Small size	...Reduced to Rs. 2-0 each.
Thin Gauze Merino Vest, Large size	...Reduced to Rs. 3-0 each.
Youth's and Boy's Merino Vests	Reduced to Rs. 2-0 each.
White Washing Cotton Braces	Reduced to Rs. 0-8 each.
Striped Web Braces	Reduced to Rs. 1-0 per pair.
Striped Cotton Bathing Drawers	...Reduced to Rs. 0-8 per pair
Brown Cotton Bathing Drawers	Reduced to Rs. 0-8 per pair.
Oxford and French Printed Shirts, with Collars.	Reduced to Rs. 2-0 each.
White Shirts without Collars	Reduced to Rs. 2-0 each.
Sailors' Knot Scarves, in Fancy Stripes	Reduced to Rs. 0 12 each.
Colored Windsor Ties for the Bow or Knot	Reduced to Rs. 0-8 each.
Grey Ribbed Cotton Stockings, for wearing with Knickerbockers during the hot weather.	Reduced to Rs. 2-0 per pair.
Plain White Cotton Stockings	...Reduced to Rs. 1-8 per pair.
Grey and White Striped Cotton Stockings	Reduced to Rs. 1-8 per pair.
Colored Lambswool Stockings	Reduced to Rs. 1-8, and Rs. 2-0 per pair.
White Lambswool Stockings	...Reduced to Rs. 1-4, 1-8, and 2-0 per pair.
Plush Travelling Rugs	...Reduced to Rs. 8-8 each.

PATTERNS POST FREE.

SALE TERMS—NETT CASH.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
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The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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OZO,

The delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and renewer of physical power.

Per Dozen Bottles, Cash Rs. 3.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY. Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES

At all Booksellers.

PROFESSOR PETERSON'S Annotated Edition of the FOURTH BOOK of PALGRAVE'S GOLDEN TREASURY of the best Songs and Lyrical Poems, in the English Language. Rs. 2-4.

A CARD.

MRS. M. FITZGERALD, possessing a Diploma in Midwifery from the Obstetric College in Dublin, will be glad to ATTEND LADIES in their ACCOUCHEMENTS, with or without a Doctor. Address:—MRS. M. FITZGERALD, No. 38, East Street, POONA, Deccan.

PARELL ROAD COMMISSION STABLES,
NEAR SIR J. J. HOSPITAL.
ANOTHER FRESH ARRIVAL OF ARAB HORSES BY BUGGALOWS.
A LARGE NUMBER TO SELECT FROM
EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.
FRAMJEE FURDOONJEE KOLAH
Pro rietor

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
REVISED RATES FOR GRAIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the introduction of the REVISED RATES for GRAIN carried over this Railway is POSTPONED until the FIRST of May next.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 29th of January, 1881.

NOTICE

THE undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in India for DECAUVILLE'S PATENT PORTABLE RAILWAY and ROLLING STOCK.

For plans, specifications, and other information apply to L. SINGER & Co., No. 2, Hornby Row.

SUB-AGENTS WANTED in Calcutta, Madras and the Mofussil.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1881.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
SIMPSON & Co.,
COACH-BUILDERS AND HARNESS-MANUFACTURERS,
201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BAROUCHES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, STANHOPES, DOG-CARTS, BUGGIES, &c., and every description of conveyance built to order from the most modern designs. Harness to match above in silver-plated, brass, and japanned mountings, and every requirement for the Coach-house and Stable.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC AUCTION advertised to be held at BROACH on the 7th February, 1881, for the sale of

300 teak logs,
5,000 teak rafters,

which have been floated down the Nerbudda from the Akrani forests of Khandesh, is POSTPONED to the 7th March, 1881.

A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Conservator of Forests, N. D.
Camp Karad, Satara District, 26th January, 1881.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of a CLUB HOUSE for the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB, at the Apollo Bunder.

Tenders will be received up to WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of February, at 5 p. m.

The drawings, specifications, quantities, and form of tender can be inspected at the office of Mr. James Morris, C. E., between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p. m.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. WESTALL,
Honorary Secretary, Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

WANTED CONTRACTORS to TENDER for paving and metalling certain portions of roads in the town of Broach, and for erecting latrines on Crawford's pattern. The works are estimated to cost about Rs. 1,20,000. Payment to be made in yearly instalments of Rs. 15,000 to 20,000 after the completion of the works. Plans and specifications can be seen, and full particulars obtained at the Municipal Office, Broach, during office hours, by applying to the undersigned. Tenders to be sent to the address of the Chairman of the Managing Committee on or before the 1st March, 1881. The words "Tender for Improvements" to be written on the envelope. The Municipal Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

S. PALLONJEE, Secretary, B. C. M.
Broach, 2nd February, 1881.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

ROLLED IRON BEAMS
FOR
LIGHT BRIDGES, ROOFS, &c., &c.
FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS :

6" by 3"	weighing 15 lbs. per foot		In lengths of 29 feet and upwards.
8" by 4"	" 24 " "		
9½" by 4"	" 28 " "		
10" by 4½"	" 34 " "		
10" by 4½"	" 33 " "		Length 17 feet.
12" by 5"	" 43 " "		" 23 "

BURN & CO.,
Howrah Iron Works, Howrah.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER :—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel		lbs. each
F F	11-8	do.	do.
F F F	12	do.	do.
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.		
F F	do.	9	do.
F F F	do.	10	do.
F ½	do.	10	do.
F F	do.	10	do.
F F F	do.	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., nett cash.

Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain :—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warranty be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., BOMBAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the PAY-MASTER of H. M. S. EURYALUS up to the 10th February, 1881, for the SUPPLY of FRESH BEEF, VEGETABLES and SOFT BREAD to Her Majesty's ships and vessels at Bombay, with the exception of Her Majesty's Indian Troop-ships, from 12th March, 1881, to 11th March, 1882.

2. Printed forms of Lists or Schedules of the Stores, for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed, which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are procurable on board H. M. S. Euryalus from the Pay-master daily between 10 a. m. or 4 p. m., Sunday excepted.

3. Tenders will only be received on these printed forms.

4. These Lists or Schedules must be in triplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered.

5. Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejecte .

6. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted, and no reason will be given for rejecting any tender.

7. The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Naval Commander-in-Chief, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without explanation, or any items in a tender, the rates of which are not approved.

8. Tenders will be opened on board H. M. S. Euryalus, at 10 a. m. on 10th February, 1881.

9. Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their address in full.

CHARLES J. CARD,
Pay-Master, H. M. S. Euryalus.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1881.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 4.

The past week has not brought any apparent increase of activity in our export business. Shipments of Cotton are, no doubt, increasing day by day, but they are mostly against previous sales, the dulness of the home markets latterly having been unfavourable to new transactions. Supplies here, however, are rapidly increasing, and once prices settle down to a practicable level as compared with home currencies, we cannot fail to see a large business developed. In Wheat and Seeds a more assured feeling is apparent since the announcement that the increase in the G. I. P. Railway rates of freight would be postponed to 1st May; but in these articles also, operations are restricted by the adverse advices from Europe. Freights are quiet, though fairly steady, especially for anything later than March shipment, the supply of distant tonnage being comparatively moderate. In imports there is no improvement to notice from the quietness which has prevailed for weeks past. Of all articles of any importance the market is overdone with supplies, and in Piece-goods, the slackness this week has been augmented by the number of native weddings going on. Money is no dearer. Government Paper is quiet; Shares steady; Sterling Exchange quiet.

Money.—There is unquestionably a tendency to higher rates observable, but it is more in anticipation of a demand to come, than the result of existing requirements. On Government Paper, Money at call can still be had at 3 per cent., while for anything going beyond the next few weeks 5 per cent. would be asked. The last return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on 29th ultimo gave an increase of 16½ lacs in the Cash Balance, but as this was entirely due to payments into the Government account, it could not be regarded as at all in favour of the market. On the contrary, the trade demand showed, as was to be expected, a slight increase, and every week for some time to come will augment the wants of our export trade and the demand on the Bank's resources.

Exchange.—A very steady feeling has been apparent throughout the week, and rates, as a rule, have shown a hardening tendency. There has not, however, been a very large business done, and the additional firmness observable has probably been as much due to the absence of demand for remittance as to any increase in the amount of private paper offering. Last mail day a firmer feeling had already become apparent, and the banks raised their buying rates 1-16d. at the close. On Monday business opened for this mail with a rise of 1-32d., say 1s. 7 17-32d. for demand Bank and 1s. 7⅝d. for 3 months' Credits Bills, and a further advance of 1-32d. took place during the day. On Tuesday private paper advanced 1-32d., and on Wednesday the banks put up their drawing rates to a like extent. Thursday morning as usual brought the result of the previous day's biddings for Council drafts in London, and although the average obtained was fully as high as was generally anticipated, no movement took place here. To-day a downward turn has set in, and although Bank Bills have only receded 1-32d., private paper closes quite 1-16d. under the highest quotation, the following being closing figures:—Bank Bills on demand, 1s. 7 9-16d. to 19-32d.; Telegraphic, 1s. 7 17-32d.; 3 months' sight, 1s. 7 23-32d.; Credits, 3 months' sight, 1s. 7¾d.; Documents, 3 months' sight, 1s. 7 29-32d.; Francs, 3 months' sight 2'10½.

For future delivery the Banks continue to draw at 1-32d. per rupee per month advance on to-day's rates up to April, and are buyers at 1-16d. per month difference; but in the present temper of the market there are few sellers forward. The general impression evidently is that no very material advance on present rates is probable, and under the circumstances sellers prefer to cover their requirements from day to day rather than work at the forward difference.

Bar Silver at home is now quoted at 51⅝d., equivalent to about 1s. 7 11-16d. per rupee, but at this level dealers are still the only buyers.

On Calcutta there has been a little business doing in demand drafts at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium, and the closing price is 3-32d.; but for 60 days' sight, in the absence of business, it is impossible to give a reliable quotation, although 7-16 per cent. discount is named. On China 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills are quoted at Rs. 218 per 100 dollars.

From Hongkong the latest quotation by wire for 4 months' sight Bank drafts on London is 3s. 8¼d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 1⅞d. per tael.

Government Securities.—The market hardened up somewhat in the earlier part of the week owing to the improvement advised in London, and prices advanced to Rs. 100⅛ for Fours and Rs. 108⅜ for Fours-and-a-half, at which some business was done. Latterly, however, a quieter feeling has again been apparent, and we close quiet at Fours, Rs. 100⅛ to ¼; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 108⅜.

Shares.—A fairly firm feeling has been apparent throughout, and in most cases any alterations in values have been in favour of sellers. In *Bank* shares the only movement has been in Bank of Bombays, which have advanced ¾ per cent. during the week, closing at Rs. 738⅞. Agras remain at Rs. 134. Nationals at Rs. 129. *Land* shares are firm, and Colabas have advanced to Rs. 900. *Press* companies are irregular. During the week there has been a decline of Rs. 100 in Apollo and Fort, Rs. 50 in Prince of Wales, and Rs. 25 Akbar, while an advance of Rs. 2 is recorded in Broach Cotton Company, Rs. 2½ in Berar, Mofussil, and New Indian, and Rs. 20 in Colaba. *Spinning and Weaving* Mill shares are all firm, the decline in Cotton being all in their favour. In Hyderabad we quote a rise of Rs. 125, in Alliance Rs. 90, Bhownugger Mills Rs. 85, Dhurrumsey Rs. 75, Madras United Rs. 35, Morarjee Goculdass Rs. 30, National Rs. 25, Manockjee Petit Rs. 20, and in other companies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. In Miscellaneous companies there has been little change. Treacher and Company, Limited, are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 785. Bombay Burmah Trading Company are still quoted at Rs. 1,975.

Piece-goods.—We have had another very quiet week in all descriptions of goods, the sales from the Bazaar being only estimated at about 2,600 to 2,800 packages, while from first hands the transactions have been even more limited. With the exception of a partial advance of one anna per piece in 8¼ lb. 39 inch and 9 lb. 45 inch Grey Shirtings, prices all round have been without change, and there is nothing to indicate the probability of an early improvement. The general dulness has, no doubt, been added to by a number of native weddings, which have to some extent occupied the attention of dealers; but the main features as before are excessive supplies, and only a very moderate up-country demand. So long as this position continues there can be little hope of any improvement in values, and to all appearance the possibility, not to say the probability, of a change is yet distant.

Of Local Goods the sales this week have been about 1,400 bales, at an average of As. 8⅜ to As. 8 11-16 per lb.

Twist.—In English Yarns the transactions of the week have again been very limited. The pressure to sell has not been great now nor stocks particularly heavy, but the offtake is very limited, and dealers adopt a hand to mouth policy of working, which is against any real activity. For 30s. Water, we advance our quotations ¼ anna, while we make a reduction of like extent in 40s. Mule Twist is unaltered throughout. For *Local* Yarns there has again been a good demand for China, and 2,500 bales have been bought at an average of As. 7⅜ to As. 7¾ per lb.

Metals.—*Copper* continues very quiet at previous prices. Stocks are moderate, but quite equal to the demand. The same may be said of *Yellow Metal*, which is also unchanged in value. *Iron* is dull, and although nominally unaltered in price is difficult of sale, unless at a reduction from quoted rates, supplies being large.

Coals.—The pressure on the part of speculators to resell previous purchases now arriving, has induced a further decline of As. 8 per ton in near parcels, and for immediate delivery the quotation for Davison's has receded to Rs. 15-4 per ton alongside, and for other kinds in proportion. For distant delivery, however, there is still some enquiry on the part of the mills at about Rs. 15-8 for Davison's and Rs. 16-4 for Cardiff, but there are no sellers at these figures. Considerable purchases have been made during the week for the Government State Railways, and three steamer cargoes are reported to have been bought back at comparatively full prices by the first sellers, which will all go to relieving the market of surplus supplies.

Cotton.—With the exception of a slight firmness on Wednesday and again to-day owing to a small recovery in the price of Futures in New York, we have had dull inanimate markets with declining prices throughout the week, and our quotations show a fall of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy since last mail. There has never, however, been any very great pressure to sell apparent, as although supplies are increasing stocks are not large; and, moreover, beneath the outward dulness a considerable amount of quiet buying has been going on to cover previous sales; so that, although exporters, having a margin against them of something like ⅛d. per lb., have not been able to initiate much fresh business, first sellers have had no great difficulty in placing their Cotton.

The transactions during the week we estimate at about 10,000 bales, of which a considerable portion has been Good Oomra. This class is not nearly so plentiful as it was expected to be by this time, and first sellers have accordingly been buying back their contracts to some extent. Ginned Broach has also been freely dealt in, every fresh decline of Re. 1 or Rs. 2 per candy being sufficient apparently to bring out buyers. Business has also been done in Good Bhownugger at Rs. 212 to Rs. 213 for March and April delivery, but in the lower grades of Dhollera there has been very little done so far.

The arrivals from up-country this week have been comparitively light, the decline in prices having in some measure restricted supplies in the district markets, but there can be no question that the crop is large, and small arrivals now can only mean larger later on. Of Hingunghaut, the best now coming in, is little better than F. G. F., and the best of this growth is evidently over. Omra is coming in pretty freely, and is evidently a full yield. As usual, however, when prices give way, the ryots are only bringing in their lowest qualities, and the Jerry crop at the same time being late, the bulk of present receipts is G. F. and under. Of Broach some small parcels are now coming forward daily. The best of these are not better than "Good," and it is now very evident that neither in quantity nor quality shall we have anything like the magnificent yield of last year. Of Dhollera the arrivals so far have been restricted to small lots of Bhownugger and Mowa, of which the quality leaves nothing to be desired. It will be another month yet before anything like fair supplies of Dhollera are available, but from all we can see it will be the best crop for years back, and will go a long way to make up the deficiences in other growths.

The *Receipts* of cotton from up-country to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
For the week	23,398	27,912	16,436
Since 1st September	241,077	209,806	140,257
Since 1st Jan.	96,096	91,812	67,736

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 30,624 bales, making a total of 58,771 bales since 1st January against 53,501 bales for the corresponding period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old Good Dhollera (Nominal)	Rs. 208	=5 9/32d.
,, F. G. F. do.	,, 197	=5 1/32d.
,, G. F. do.	,, 190	=4 27/32d.
,, F.G.F. Ginned Dharwar (Nominal)	,, 200	=5 3/32d.
New Good Akote (March delivery)	,, 216	=5½d.
,, Good Omra, Ready	,, 215	=5 15/32d.
,, Do. March delivery	,, 213	=5 7 16d.
,, F.G.F. do. Ready	,, 203	=5 5/32d.
,, Do. March do.	,, 201	=5 5/32d.
,, G. F. Omra, Ready	,, 193	=4 15/16d.
,, Do. do. March dely.	,, 192	=4 15/16d.
,, Good Hingunghaut, Ready	,, 222	=5⅝d.
,, Good M. G. Broach, March dely.	,, 233	=5 15/16d.
,, Do. Dhollera, April do.	,, 212	=5 7/16d.
,, F.G.F. Do. do. do.	,, 202	=5 3/16d.

Seeds.—*Linseed.*—Notwithstanding the quiet accounts from home, prices here are well maintained, and a fair business is doing at Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-9 for ready and Rs. 6-3 to Rs. 6-4 for May delivery. *Rapeseed* is quiet at Rs. 5-7 to Rs. 5-8 for ready and Rs. 5-11 for new Guzerat May delivery. *Gingelly* is dull, and brings a decline of As. 8 per candy, say:—White, Rs. 37-8 to Rs. 38-8; Mixed, Rs. 35-8 to Rs. 36-8; Red, Rs. 34 to Rs. 35 per candy.

Wheat is quieter owing to weaker accounts from home. For Best Soft White we now quote Rs. 32 for ready and Rs. 29 per candy for May delivery.

PRICES OF BULLION &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	12-3-0
Carolas	,,	236
Mexican Dollars	,,	224
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	,,	108-0-0
Gold Leaf	,,	19-11-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,,	19-11-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,,	19-11-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	,,	19-11-0
Pekin Gold Bars	,,	19-7-0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Halcyon, 1,031 tons, Captain E. Gardner, sailed yesterday for Elephant Point in ballast.

The ship Hougomont, 874 tons, Captain A. Scotland, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

The steamer Rothesay, 1,361 tons, Captain W. B. Bigbey, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

The steamer Mangerton, 1,317 tons, Captain J. Clark, will sail to-day for Elephant Point in ballast.

The steamer Sestos, 784 tons, Captain C. Tilmouth, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

The steamer Hurwurth, 1,265 tons, Captain J. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Trieste with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Adria, 781 tons, Captain W. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Mauritius with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

The steamer Henry Balckow, 639 tons, Captain R. C. Dickson, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

The ship Enterprise, 1,460 tons, Captain George Lewis, arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst. from Liverpool (7th Oct.) with a cargo of 2,127 tons coals. The vessel consigned to the captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, will sail to-day for Kattyawar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Battye and ayah Captain H. G. Norres, Captain E. M. Alexander, and 103 deck.

The steamer Scots Greys, 1,194 tons, Captain P. Bruce, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (17th Dec.), via Jeddah, with pilgrims. She landed 49 of them at Aden, 10 at Mucculla and brought 649 to Bombay. Eleven of them died during the voyage. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ethiopia, 1,314 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. C. Vertannes, Lieut. Flood, Lieut. Gordon, Col. Bartholomew, Mr. Prior, one corporal, six privates and four prisoners of 89th Regt. and 19 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Enterprise	Lewis	Liverpool, Oct. 7.
4	Scots Greys (s)	Bruce	Cardiff, Dec. 17.
	Ethiopia (s)	Sharp	Calcutta, Jan. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Sestos (s)	Tilmouth	Marseilles.
	Rothesay (s)	Bigbey	Rangoon.
	Hurwurth (s)	Anderson	Trieste.
	Adria (s)	Adamson	Mauritius.
	Halcyon (s)	Gardner	Elephant Point.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Calcutta, Nailer, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship Hougomont, Scotland, to Moulmein.
Steamer H. Bolckow, Dickson, to Persian Gulf.
Steamer Mangarton, Clarke, to Elephant Point.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Scindia, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Bokhara, to Australia.
Steamer Coconada, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Java, to Zanzibar.
Steamer Virago, to Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—February 4.

From Liverpool.

Branksom Hall (s)—2,000 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolremon Sallay Mahamed.
Britannia (s)—10 drums spirit of wine, Rogers and Co; 4 qr. casks whiskey, Thomson and Taylor.

From London.

Elfie (s)—20 cases portwine and 10 cases brandy, Ruttonjee Bomanjee and Co; 2 cases toys, Byramjee Shaporjee; 1,601 plates hard spelter, Bhimjee Poonja; 200 barrels raisin, Currimjee Moosajee.
Khiva (s)—4 cases cochineal, Nalchund Lulloochund.

From Cardiff.

Sowerby (s)—105 cases copper sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

From Trieste.

Mongolia (s)—18 cases paper, M. Mondolfo and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 4.

For Liverpool.

Branksome Hall (s)—470 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 25 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Khattow Veerjee; 100 bales cotton, Bhicunchund Motichund; 16 bales cotton, Noopchund Nowraungroy; 77 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey; 40 bales wool, Ghallabhoy Kessowiee; 25 bales wool, Govindjee Tullockchund; 112 bales wool Goculdass Toolseedass.
Arago (s)—30 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.
Dumfillan, (s)—58 bales hemp, Khuttow Ludha.

For London.

Potomac (s)—225 cwts horns, Laduckbhoy Dattoo; 800 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co; 1,300 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Calcutta (s)—1,205 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.
Strathmore (s)—140 cwts bone, Sigg-Sulzer; 100 bales cotton and 60, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 197 bales cotton waste, Shamjee Jivraj; 70 bales rags and 38 bales cotton waste, Veerjee Meghraj; 20 bales skins and 1 chest tea, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 228 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, David Sassoon and Co; 125 cwts nuxvomica, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 35 cwts gum, Poonaj Jewraj; 25 bales hides, Goolamally 7 Peerbhoy; bales hides, Khulfanbhoy Damaney.
Mirzapore (s)—10 bale hides and skins, Esmall Gangjee; 361½ cwts myrabolams, John Campbell and Co; 11 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 12½ cwts ivory, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 5 cwts ivory, Abdoolremon Ahmed; 4½ cwt ivory, anchund Javerchund; 14 packages galls, Essac Sallay; 353 bales cotton, 1 case cigar, 2 bales senna, 36 cases spices, 40 bags arecanuts, 380 packages linseed, and 500 packages myrabolams, P. and O. S. N. Co; 5 cwts ivory, Peeraj Khan Mamea; 11¼ cwt ivory, Ebram Pasianee.

For Marseilles.

Sestos (s)—1,500 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.
Siam (s)—126 packages copra and 360 bags coffee, P. and O. S. N. Co.

For Venice.

Mars (s)—470 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Calipso (s)—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Calvilla (s)—200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

For Trieste.

Siam (s)—2 cases tea and 2 bags coffee, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Calvillo (s)—200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.
Mars (s)—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Mirzapore (s)—5 packages silk and 4 packages tea, Aga Syed Mirza; 21¼ cwts coffee, Shaik Mahamed Abdool Lutif; 1 package carpets, Mahamed Hadi Cazrany; 6 boxes banglas, Haiee M. Ebram and M. Jaffer, 10 cases silk M Saduck Namazee.

For Constantinople.

Calipso (s)—15 cwts ginger, Hajee M. Ebram and Co.

For Alexandria.

Siam (s)—190 cwts coffee, David assoon and Co.

For Beyrout.

Mars (s)—85 cwt copra, 32¼ cwts turmeric, and 7¼ cwts tarmerind, Essac Sallay.

For Havre.

Halo (s)—450 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

HIGH COURT.—February 5.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice West.]

For investigation under Section 408 of Act X of 1877.
In person—Lukhmibai vs Suroop Dewa and others.
In person—Fatma Sultan Begum vs Dada Fakeera and others.
In person—Gunnoo bin Raghowjee vs Kamaiee Jeejajee—J. C. Cama.
In person—Thucker Raghowjee Kheraz vs Thucker Kheraz Doongersey.
In person.—Avabai and another vs. Framjee Maneckjee Ghiwalla.

For Consent Decree.

24-80—M. H. Khan—Gunputrao Madhowrao and another vs Sudanund Luxmonjee and others—In person and V. Hurrichund.
For further direction and costs on Commissioner's report.
418-79—Hearn, C and L—Cassibai vs Narayan Junardhen.—In person.

Long Cause.

512-80—In person (a pauper)—Ashabee and another vs Camajee Jeejajee—J. C. Cama.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 4.

Gordon, Lieut., R. E., on leave, from Mangalore.
Flood, Lieut., 2-16th Regt., on duty, from Cannanore.
Fryer, Major, Rifle Brigade, on duty, from Poona.
Harvey, Lieut., Rifle Brigade, on duty, from Poona.
Hughes, Captain, Comst. Dept., on duty, from Deolalee.
Magenis, Major, R. H. A., on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—February 4.

Haldsworth, Col., Bengal Infantry, to rejoin, to Allahabad.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. Commandant W. S. Hewett.

Bombay, February 4th, 1881.

1. There will be a parade under the Commandant this day (Saturday) at 4-45 p. m. All members are requested to attend. Dress—Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements.

2. Members are reminded that in the competition for a cup valued Rs. 300 at the annual prize meeting in March next, two points will be allowed for every Commanding Officer's parade attended from the 5th instant inclusive until the shooting for the above prize takes place.

By Order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Acting Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS, Poona, February 4.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd (P. of W. Own) Regt. N. I. (Grenadiers)—Jemedar Doorga Sing to be Native Adjt. with effect from the 18th Jan. 1881, vice Abraham Samuel, promoted.

26th Regt. N. I.—Jemedar Govind Nair to be Native Adjt. with effect from the 22nd Jan. 1881.

14th Regt. N. I.—Jemedar Gunnoo Sawunth to be Native Adjt., with effect from the 1st April 1880.

19th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. C. R. Phillips, officiating Wing Officer and Qr.-mr., to be Wing officer, vice Lieut. Melvill, transferred to the 25th Regt. N. I.

25th Regt. N. I.—Lt. H. Melvill, Wing Officer, 19th Regt. N. I., to be Wing Officer.

Capt. A. G. Spencer, 56th Foot, having resigned his appointment on the personal staff of H. E. the C.-in-C., will proceed to England to join his Regt. travelling at the public expense, under Transport Regulations part I, para 189, clause I.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 54 of 26th January, 1881, Surg. Maj. W. E. Dudley is appointed to field service in Southern Afghanistan, travelling under clause X, para 160, Transport Regulations, part II.

The undermentioned medical officers are transferred from the Mhow to the Presidency Circle with effect from the date of their departure as below:—Surg. Maj. W. M. Skues, 9th Nov. 1880; Surg. T. Boyd, 7th Nov. 1880.

Surg. J. P. Hunt, Army Medical Depart., having returned from sick leave on the 28th Jan. 1881, is transferred from Poona to Sind Circle. This officer will travel under clause 6, para. 159 Transport Regulations, part II.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, the name of Lieut. J. F. Wegg-Prosser, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, is added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the Regimental Depots, published in G. O. C. 485 of 1880.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H. M.'s Indian troopship Serapis, on the 5th February, 1881:—Surg. Major W. A. Catherwood and Surg. J. G. Rogers.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Mhow Division Order—Dated 25th January, 1881, directing Capt. J. M. Russell, 17th Lancers, to act as station Staff Officer at Mhow in addition to his own duties, during the absence of the Asst. Adjt. Genl., Mhow Divn., on duty.

29th Foot—Regtl. Order, dated 26th Jan. 1881, appointing Lieut. A. J. Erskine, Offg. Instr. leave of Musketry, vice Lieut. Cubitt; Lieut. E. A. D. A. Thomas, to be Asst. Instr., vice Lieut. A. J. Erskine, appointed Instr., and Lieut. W. A. L. Conyngham to be acting Interpreter, there being no qualified officer available, with effect from the 15th idem.

9th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. order dated 2nd Jan., 1881, appointing Major C. H. Coles, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command; and Lieut. A. W. Proudfoot, Wing Officer and Adjt. to officiate vs Wing Commander, in addition to his own duties.

13th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. order dated 20th Oct., 1880, appointing Captain W. Lang, Wing Officer and Qr.-mr., to officiate as Wing Commander, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 19th idem, vice Major M. D. V. T. Grant, proceeded on leave on medical certificate.

15th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 28th Dec., 1880, making the following appointments:—

Major W. F. Sandwith, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 25th Sept. 1880.

Lieut. A. W. Forbes, Offg. Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt. in addition to his own duties with effect from the 11th Aug. 1880, vice Lieut. Coles, proceeded on leave on medical certificate.

29th Regiment N. I.—Regtl. Order dated 19th Jany. 1881, making the following appointments, vice Col. Tanner, appointed to a Brigade Command in Southern Afghanistan:—

Lieut-Col. J. Galloway, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant.

Major G. F. Bryant, Wing Officer (Offg. Wing Commander and Qr.-mr.) to officiate as 2nd in Command, and in addition to his other duties.

Lieut. H. E. W. Beville, Wing Officer and Adjt., to officiate as Wing Commander, in addition to his other duties.

Regtl. Order dated 22nd Jan., 1881, appointing Major G. C. Sartorius, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Major Bryant, relieved, no other officer being available.

The undermentioned officer have leave of absence:—

1st Bombay Lancers—2nd Lieut W. A. Thompson, from 14th to 20th Feb. 1881, in extention to study the Native Language.

4th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Major O. R. Middleton, from 20th January to 15th March, 1881, to remain in England on medical certificate.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

Page.
1. Homeward Mails from Bombay.—Outward Mails from Europe.—Latest Telegraphic Intelligence.—Heads of Intelligence.
2, 3 General Summary.
4 Higher Grade Officers in the Indian Army—Military Jottings by a Subaltern—Departure of the Serapis.
5 Afghanistan—Bombay and Presidency.
6 The Bombay Hunt—An Adventure with a Panther—Inspection of the Harbour and Light-houses.
6, 7 The Kolhapur Conspiracy.
8 The Government View of the Kolhapur Case—Remarkable Suicide.
8, 9 Convocation of the Bombay University.
10 Mr. Robert Knight's Appeal to the Princes and People of India—Bombay Gymkhana Golf—The Bombay Volunteers—First Criminal Sessions.
11 Leading Article—The Government of Bombay and the London Press.
12 Leading Articles—The Boers' Rebellion—The Advance in the G. I. P. Railway Rates Postponed.
13 Leading Articles—The Government and the Municipality—The Hydrabad Libel Case.
14 Leading Articles—Regimental Shooting—The Dangers of Dynamite.
15 Serious Accidents at Pukhandi—Driving the Poor out of the City—The Opening up of the Southern Mahratta Country—The Queen's Road Level-Crossing.
15 Bengal.—The Sonthal Disturbances—Madras.
16 Opening of the Mysore State Railway.
16 N.-W. Provinces, Oudh, and Punjab—Curious Charge of Manslaughter Against two Soldiers—Earl De Grey's Shooting Party—Burmah.
16, 17 Official Gazettes—Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders.—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India.
18 Bombay Commercial Intelligence—Money Market.
19 Shipping Intelligence—Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
20 Advertisement.

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Pamphlets may be had on application.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 1873.)
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

Applications for RELIEF from the BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND should be sent through the Military Authorities, whose verification of the validity of each claim is necessary, and when such verification cannot be obtained the identification of the applicant by the Local Civil Authority or by one of the Local Secretaries of the Fund is necessary. It is requested that applications for relief may be sent in immediately.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, } Honorary Secretaries.

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1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
Byculla, 3rd Sept.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DAVID—February 4th, at Rampart Row, Fort, the wife of Sassoon J. David, of a son.

DEATH.

APYAKHTIAR—February 4th, at 11-45 a.m., at his place of residence, at No. 125, Bahercote, Dady Sett's Agiare Lane, opposite Dady Sett's Fire Temple, Ardeshi Nowrosjee Apyakhtiar, Manager *Parsee Punch* and *Yezdan-Parast*, and of Messrs. A. Nowrosjee and Co. His remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence to-day, the 5th February, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1881.

After completing a service of upwards of four years, interrupted only by a short leave of three months, Mr. J. H. Grant retires permanently from the office of Municipal Commissioner to-day, and returns to England on a long furlough, which is necessitated by the state of his health. During the period of his administration Mr. Grant has succeeded in gaining the approval of the Corporation and the good will of his subordinate officers. He carries with him also the respect and the cordial good will of the public.

When we proceed to consider the work that Mr. Grant has accomplished, and the details of his administration, we find that during his tenure of office much municipal progress has been made. Of the works that have been undertaken, we give prominent notice to the new system of water-carriage sewerage. It will be remembered that a complete sewerage scheme for Bombay was prepared by Mr. Walton for Mr. Pedder, and reported on by the latter officer. In that scheme no provision was made for a water-closet system; but it was pointed out that it could be adapted to that system if necessary. The house drains of that scheme were recommended to be executed on the break-in-joint system, as was done in the Dhobie Tallao district eight or nine years ago. This scheme was left as a legacy to Mr. Grant, and was subsequently approved by a Government Commission, with a recommendation that night-soil should be admitted directly into the sewers by means of connections with all substantial houses, while the occupants of huts and chawls were to be provided for otherwise. The scheme, as approved by the Commission, was estimated to cost 50 lacs of rupees, inclusive of flushing and pumping, but exclusive of house connections. This is the scheme which Mr. Grant was called upon to execute and provide funds for; and in due time it was presented to the Corporation, when it was decided to execute that portion of it which, commencing at the Carnac over-bridge, would discharge at Love Grove. The cost of this work, including a new pumping-station and new and more powerful engines than those in use at present, was estimated at 17 lacs of rupees. The work is progressing, and has advanced almost to completion. The question of house connections, and who is to pay for them, still hangs fire; so that it will be some time before the work that has already been executed can be utilized. When this section of the drainage works was sanctioned, the finances of the Municipality were not so satisfactory as they now are: the income only balanced the expenditure by exercising a rigid economy and reducing general expenditure as much as possible in every department; and it was believed that additional taxation would be found necessary to provide for the repayment of this, as well as of another loan of 10 lacs of rupees, which was taken up at the same time, for improving the Vehar water-supply. The fears which were entertained regarding the necessity for increasing the house rate have been removed by the fact that after making provision for the repayment of the loan of 27 lacs of rupees, instead of being increased, the house rate has been actually diminished by one per cent. during the present year. The rate-payers of Bombay are as keenly alive to taxation as are people in general, and are no less prone to judge of a man's administration by its financial results; hence the recent reduction of municipal taxation has secured for Mr. Grant an amount of public favour which no Municipal Commissioner could, perhaps, have secured in any other way. And this favour has been well deserved, for not only has the state of the finances of the Municipality improved under Mr. Grant—not only has the income balanced the expenditure and taxation been reduced, but important works of improvement, to the extent of about £40,000 in 1881, have been sanctioned. So far, therefore, as financial administration is concerned, Mr. Grant has achieved an unusual and most satisfactory success, and while this success was being achieved in Bombay, and other municipalities were heedlessly taxing trade in its various branches in order to increase their income, the octroi which has been levied in this city has been strictly confined to half-a-dozen items of local consumption, and drawback claims on all re-exported articles have been freely met, while the limit of demand has been reduced to five rupees. For the details of the success that has attended Mr. Grant's efforts to improve the finances of the Municipality we should have to go over the whole field of municipal administration. For one thing, he has striven to put down applications for an increase of salaries. A general reduction of salaries was made by Mr. Hope several years ago, and applications were constantly made to get back the former scale. These applications have invariably been resisted by Mr. Grant, except in cases where personal inquiry satisfied him that he could conscientiously recommend the increase applied for. By insisting on the principle that the people in his office were amply paid, and should be satisfied with their salaries, the budget under this head has been carefully preserved from being unduly swelled out. We look also to Mr. Grant's constant efforts to get contract work done for the Municipality at fair rates. In several instances Mr. Grant has undertaken to carry out works under his own immediate orders rather than submit to what he considered to be extravagant rates; and on each occasion he effected a considerable saving, with the further result of securing more reliable and more moderate estimates, and more favourable offers, from contractors. If we remember that contracts for works and supplies amounting to perhaps 20 or 30 lacs of rupees have been accepted by Mr. Grant, it is not difficult to perceive how a careful scrutiny of every tender for contracts has saved the Municipality much money. We look also to the various sources from which the permanent income of the Municipality was susceptible of increase, such as the market-stall rates, leases of fruit-gardens, of reclaimed land for vegetable produce, of dead animals, of market offal,—from all these sources a steady increase of income has been obtained. And, though last, not least, in the means adopted for permanently increasing the income Mr. Grant vigorously attacked the prevailing assessment system, and introduced changes in that system, which involved much labour to himself, but which have already yielded a considerable increase to the municipal revenue. It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Grant is not to remain with us to revise the whole of the assessment of house property in Bombay. But he has done enough to convince his successor of the necessity of completing the work already begun. In every case of over-assessment the rate-payer has a remedy in going to the Commissioner and proving his case. But in every instance of under-assessment—and their number is legion—there is difficulty in picking out the instances, and still greater difficulty in arriving at the truth as to a fair valuation. To do this work thoroughly it seems to be necessary that the Commissioner should give up much time and make many journeys round the city, in order to satisfy himself as to the correctness or otherwise of the assessed value of properties. This Mr. Grant has done very carefully, as far as the assessment has already been revised; but much still remains to be done before the assessment of properties can be regarded as trustworthy and fair to the general body of rate-payers. To the present Town Council has fallen the duty of reporting to the Corporation the changes which they consider necessary to be made in the existing assessment system. It is much to Mr. Grant's credit that he personally took up the assessment question, and at great trouble to himself succeeded in bringing to light a good deal that has remained dark and impenetrable in the assessment system of the city for the last fifteen years.

In these varions ways has Mr. Grant's succeeded in permanently improving the revenue of the Municipality. All this work could only be done by an officer who was always at his post, and whose varied exertions, both outside and within the Municipal Office, were never for a day relaxed. Mr. Grant might have secured case and given himself many a holiday, but in respect of diligence and assiduity in duty he has proved himself a model Commissioner. Always to be found in office, always accessible to people having business relations with him, ever ready to consider applications and petitions from all sorts of people, never refusing to go in person to examine properties involving disputes, or to visit localities in need of improvement, it is not to be wondered at if Mr. Grant has succeeded in giving satisfaction to all and sundry in the difficult post of Municipal Commissioner in such a city as this.

The greatest public work which has been carried out under Mr. Grant has been the improved water-supply. The Toolsee works have been completed, and 150,000 of the population are well supplied. The permanent value of this water-supply is now apparent. It was pointed out during the recent discussion as to the quality of the water-supply that the works were being unfairly judged after the drinking water had been too precipitately drawn off. Now that the daily draw-off is regulated on the estimates of the Engineer, the quality of the supply is found to be good and the quantity ample. We are aware that Mr. Pedder launched the Toolsee work and successfully financed it, and also that he vigorously fought all the battles against those who were opposed to the execution of this work. For doing all this he has not received as much praise as is justly due to him. No public man in Bombay saw more clearly than Mr. Pedder did that the proper source of all our future water-supply was in the water-sheds bordering on and to the north of Vehar. The great advantage of Toolsee is that it may be increased any day to the extent of ten, or even more, gallons a head without going away to a distance for more water. Ewoor, said Mr. Pedder, is the natural follower of Toolsee. While according, therefore, to Mr. Pedder the compliment of having succeeded in getting the Toolsee water-works sanctioned, we owe their completion, and in fact their entire execution, wholly to Mr. Grant.

The Bhunderwada works, for which, as we have already said, ten lacs have been sanctioned, are well in hand. The scheme originated with Mr. Braham, and was improved by Mr. Walton and Mr. Ford. This work will cause the Vehar water to be more equally distributed than it now is, and will be of much future benefit. Mr. Grant has given this work his heartiest support, and has done his best to push it on. It remains uncompleted; but the Corporation, desirous of showing its appreciation of Mr. Grant's services in connection with this work have already named the uncompleted reservoir on Bhundarwada Hill the "John Hay Grant Reservoir."

Milch-cattle stables, which were so long a desideratum in Bombay, have been supplied by Mr. Grant. Two large stables of this kind have already been executed, and a third is about be built. Such stables are eminently calculated to improve the quality of the milk-supply by stabling the milch-cattle in clean, well-ventilated sheds. The infant population in an oriental city is much more dependent upon an animal milk-supply than children in countries where the mothers nurse longer and better than Indian mothers can do. Doubtless the number of milch-cattle stables will be increased in the immediate future; and when all the cattle in the city are brought into public stables of this kind, the health of the infant population will be greatly improved, and the mortality proportionately diminished.

If Mr. Grant's administration loses anything in brilliancy of design as compared with the administration of some of his predecessors, it gains upon them in the number of schemes that have been undertaken, in the amount of work that has been done, and in the sums of money that have been spent; while it surpasses them in the economy that has been exercised, and the permanent addition that has been made to the income. Let us be thankful for the progress which has been made in the last four years, and let us associate that progress as intimately as it deserves to be associated with the name of the retiring Commissioner.

When the Corporation was recently passing a vote of thanks to Mr Grant, it was pointed out by the Hon. Rao Sahib Wishwanath Narayen Mandlik how little friction existed between the Corporation and Town Council and Mr. Grant, and how ready the Commissioner always was to meet every body who had any business with him. Herein is to be found the secret of his success. He has occupied a rather difficult public position, in which failure might easily have occurred, and if he has not failed, but on the contrary has succeeded in making a host of friends and no enemies, and has advanced the interests of the Municipality in a variety of ways, making steady progress his chief aim, and throwing himself heart and soul into his work, let us accord him the meed of praise which we feel is justly his due. We wish him a pleasant holiday and a complete restoration to health. He has left his mark upon Bombay. Let us hope that he will return to the city and see the progress which he has inaugurated well advanced, and the city which he has served so well continuing to occupy a place in the front rank of municipal governments.

His Excellency the Governor, in his well-considered Convocation speech, took opportunity to remark that in nominating new Fellows to the Senate he had been guided by the desire of selecting those who had done some service to the cause of education, or who were men of academical eminence. We pass over one or two appointments which it might be hard to account for on the principles thus wisely laid down. But as regards the three new-fledged native M. A.'s that have been nominated to the Senate this year on the very equitable principle of selecting from among the University's own *alumni*, may we ask why the claims of older and more experienced men have been lost sight of? We fear it is simply because our older graduates being unconnected with the Educational Department (most of them being either in the legal or judicial line), are not well known to the present generation of college professors. Graduates in medicine do not labour under this disadvantage; they have better opportunities of ingratiating themselves into the favour of the professors of their college by now and then calling them in for consultation. It is our firm conviction that most of our medical graduates owe their elevation to influence so acquired.

If it is H. E. the Governor's desire, as we believe it is, to reward chiefly those who, in addition to being men of academical distinction, are men who have done real service to the cause of education, let him wade through the matriculation results of the past ten years and see what schools, Government and private, figure best in the lists. So long as His Excellency finds a single individual among the heads of such schools who has not yet been rewarded with this honour, let him not flatter himself that he has done honour to the most deserving. It is not fair to ignore the claims of those who have been unostentatiously toiling and moiling for years and years in the noble but thankless task of teaching "the young idea how to shoot," and shower honours on raw and inexperienced men, like those we have pointed at simply because the latter happen to be the *protégés* of college professors. We hear that one of the men nominated to the Senate this year is only third assistant master in a Government school!

CURRENT PHILOSOPHY.

The following extract from a London journal will be of interest to Indian sportsmen, and will amuse many of your readers even to read again:—

An Algerian correspondent sends us, under date the 20th of December, the following account of an exploit in the mountain gorges of Palestro:—"Saturday morning last the Arabs in attendance on Bombonnel brought to Algiers the skin of a magnificent panther, the thirty-second of the veteran chasseur, who returned overwhelmed with the benedictions of the Arabs, among whose flocks and herds this panther had worked terrible devastation, having shortly before in one night killed two oxen and two goats. M. Bombonnel had lain in wait for it, according to his custom, at night alone (by moonlight); and on the eighth night, the moment after it had fallen upon a goat with a single bound, the unfailing marksman brought down the superb animal, dead, with one shot—'*un veritable coup de Bombonnel*.' The skin was offered to Mdme. Albert Grévy."

* * *

Vive le brave Jules Gerard! hip, hip hooray! encore, encore! See the advantages of belonging to an excitable and enthusiastic nation! Had Monsieur le Capitaine Bombonnel been a wing officer in a Bombay native infantry regiment, how many panthers, how many wolves, how many bears, how many man-eating tigers might he not have killed before a London editor would have condescended to record the fact in his columns. Now-a-days gallant sportsmen in this country reserve their tiger stories for the edification of their sisters, their cousins, and their aunts. May I ask that cheery youth "Your Subaltern" how many "pegs" he would have to consume before he had screwed himself up to the point of offering an old panther's skin to the highest lady in the land?

* * *

It is certainly a proud sensation to feel that one is a citizen of the vast British Empire, upon which the sun never sets; wherein liberty of conscience . . . . I was interrupted here by the arrival of the overland mail. I see two clergymen are in durance vile at home this Christmas on account of ecclesiastical squabbles; that half-a-dozen quiet old gentlemen have been murdered in the British Islands within the last few months in revenge for the offence of having asked for their own; that debts are no longer collected; that writs cease to run; in short, that law and order have ceased to exist in a portion of the British Empire situated not far from London. Moreover, a large and perhaps the most powerful, certainly the most noisy, section of the people of Great Britain object to any measures being taken to re-assert the dignity of the law, whilst many openly assert their sympathy with anarchy and mob tyranny. I still feel a lingering hope that the Government will not give up Kandahar, because I, in common doubtless with many other quiet-going old Anglo-Indians, look forward to settling down there, and enjoying my pension and my "trichies" away from the dangers which elsewhere attend the collection of rents and the possession of property, and away from the violence and hatred which attend religious fanaticism.

* * *

I can lay claim to no great amount of hardihood or pluck. It is, I am glad to say, not my business to contend with Ghazies, or to escort bags of shining rupees through Afghan passes. My life is cast in other places, my work in quieter lines. You won't misunderstand me, my dear Mr. Editor. I have no objection to fighting, not at all. I rather like it—with the pen or with the tongue; but not, not with weapons such as are current in Ireland just now. How I sympathise with the twelve innocent tradesmen who, without fault of their own, are torn from the bosom of their families and their shops, and are called upon to undergo the perils of a public life! These twelve gentlemen, with Mr. Corcoran as their foreman, have suddenly lept into fame; but I would not stand in any of their shoes, even for Mr. Lepel Griffin's pay. Really they are in as dangerous a position as is a passenger by the narrow-gauge railway, or as a mounted field officer of Bombay native infantry when a *feu de joie* is fired. (I say a mounted field officer because all field officers are not mounted upon these festive occasions.) The fact that they have judiciously agreed to differ in their verdict does not help them a bit. For those who are understood to have been conscientiously in favour of a verdict of guilty will, of course, be Boycotted by the friends of freedom, and those who were in favour of an acquittal will, equally of course, be Boycotted by the upholders of the independence of juries and the sanctity of the law.

* * *

The other day I wandered into the court at Kolhapur, when a most interesting State trial was being most ably conducted in a most uninteresting fashion. A native gentleman, Mr. Venayek Rao, B. A., observed to me, "Sir, you see that out of the hundred and ninety odd millions of Her Britannic Majesty's Indian subjects, there are some who are discontented with her rule; but they are, Sir, for the most part ignorant individuals, and have not the power of appreciating the magnitude of the operation they have undertaken in rebelling against her." The remark was not profound, but appeared to me just. I should add Mr. Venayek Rao's loyalty is indisputable, as he is in the receipt of a comfortable salary, and has a certain prospect of promotion before him. He is also a well-read man, and is familiar with the history of his country.

* * *

What struck me chiefly during the ten minutes that I was able to keep sufficiently awake to observe the proceedings of the court was, that one might gain from the evidence a fair insight into the ideas and ways of thought of some of the more ignorant natives; some of them appear to be nearly as superstitious as some Simla officials, or as the editor of a certain "high culture" Anglo-Indian journal.

* * *

So again the ordinary periodical news of the destruction of an English regiment is duly to hand. This is now recognised as a regular occurrence, like the falling in of P. W. D. buildings, or collapse of Irrigation Department bunds. Still, however, in India when these things occur some show of investigation into reasons and responsibilities takes place just as a matter of form. It might be considered decent to enquire with whom rests the responsibility of leaving a country recently annexed against the notorious wishes of its inhabitants devoid of troops. But the English people and the English Government can never think of more than one thing at a time, and their minds, and hands too, are full enough with Irish troubles just now. No attention can be spared to trifles occurring in remote parts of the world.

* * *

Of course it is obvious that the cause of all our troubles in this respect is our hankering after half-measures. We are wisely content to recruit our army on the voluntary system; but we do not replenish our treasury by voluntary contributions. We compel everybody to pay his taxes, whether he likes it or not, and the net result is, that the money is so tainted with the unwillingness of the involuntary tax-payers that it does not go half as far as if it were freely laid upon the altar of the country. With £20,000,000 laid out on our army we have only half a battalion wherewith to encounter the Transvaal nation in an uprising of the whole census of six thousand! We should not take the money of Radicals for Imperial purposes. And a Radical Government should not condescend to use the money of Jingoes to effect the evacuation of Kandahar or to set up Boer independence. Those who believe in the policy of a Government should come down with the cash to support it. We should then have affairs of State honestly carried on with honest money. We should be within a measurable distance of the Millenium. May we all live to see this great and crowning Reform peacefully accomplished!

YOUR PERIPATETIC.

SMALL-GAME SHOOTING.

(From a Correspondent.)

There is something too monotonous about the making of large bags of small-game to bear description; but many young sportsmen may like to hear how to enjoy a quiet morning's sport without much trouble at this time of year. This may be had to perfection in the ripening wheat-fields and enclosures in the vicinity of almost any village during the next month on this side of India. The painted partridges and quail are leaving the hot, dry lands for the shelter of the gardens, and by the time the greater part of the wheat is garnered, the few remaining fields will be found quite full of them. It is a pleasant sensation to start a quail just as you burst through the first hedgerow, and to see a couple more go down into the wheat through the smoke of your first shot. At the next step you ought to flush a partridge, and see a hare bustling through the stuff; so that you must be extra quick to give him the left barrel. If an old peacock blunders up, so much the merrier; and even a snake in the grass sometimes adds to the excitement! The other day an old hawk nipped in to share the fun, and swooped down on my second quail before it reached the ground. By the time we rescued it from such a cruel fate, lo! half of it was gone! and there was nothing left by which to hang it on the stick. A kite once deprived me of a hare in quite another fashion. My dog was close upon it, when the kite swooped and stopped the hare. The dog tumbled over them, and in the confusion the lucky hare escaped. It is much better fun to make a miscellaneous bag than to go on dropping bird after bird in exactly the same manner.

Quail always lie up in bevies in the corners of good fields, and offer easy family shots if the hedges do not make them rocket awkwardly. But it is very dangerous to shoot towards thick hedges. Once I bagged a dark-eyed maiden in that way, which proved most embarrassing. She wept profusely, but would not show us the place where she was hit, and not believing her, we grudged her the rupees we gave to make it well. Whilst shooting in small fields, your men should learn to mark down your dead birds without running forward to recover them. You may lose two or three runners from this plan, but that is less provoking than flushing half the game well out of shot. Dogs are useless at this sport, and should only be kept in leash to run down wounded hares. Now and then they get a turn-in at a jungle-cat, and sometimes in irrigated fields they find a wild pig or a porcupine. A fight between a small dog and a squeaker rather bigger than himself is an amusing sight. It is generally necessary to end the fight yourself, unfairly, by butchering the squeaker.

A few blue-pigeons make a good addition to your morning's bag; your servants will care for them if you don't, and they are one of the few kinds of birds which dogs enjoy. When two come flying over, you should generally spare one to go back to feed the young ones; but sometimes it seems kinder to kill both, lest one should mourn too much for the departed. Happily, I believe, the senses of feeling and affection in all birds and beasts are too ephemeral for it to be necessary for us to consider these niceties of cruelty too much. It is enough to know that they are meant for our use, and the simplest way to get them is to shoot them.

M.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

We understand that Mrs. Willoughby has, at very short notice, taken the part of Sheelah in "The Colleen Bawn" to-night, and that Miss Emily Blaine will appear as Eily O'Connor. Mrs. Norville again represents Mrs. Cregan, in which part she was so successful when performing here in 1879.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION OF THE GRANT RESERVOIRS.

Yesterday afternoon the foundation-stone of the reservoirs which are to be built upon the Bhundarwada Hill was laid by Mr. Grant, the Municipal Commissioner, in whose honour they have been christened the John Hay Grant Reservoirs. The ceremony was witnessed by a number of spectators, including many of the members of the Municipality, and some of the leading representatives of the Hindu and Parsee communities. At present the only signs of the works which have been undertaken are some excavations, upon which large numbers of work-people are engaged.

The visitors were conducted to a spacious marquée, and when they were seated the band of the B. V. R., outside, struck up a tune; and shortly afterwards the contractor, Mr. Ellapa Balaram, rose and addressing Mr. Grant said that he was very much obliged to him for his kindness in taking the trouble to come there that day. He thanked them all very warmly for their kindness. The Bhundarwada Reservoirs, which the Corporation had unanimously resolved to call in future the "John Hay Grant Reservoirs," promised to be a work of great utility to the inhabitants of this great city, and they were all interested in its success. Mr. Grant, their worthy Commissioner, whom they were about to lose to-morrow had identified himself with all works of public utility and importance in this city, and as this was one of such works, and as his name was associated with it, he (Mr. Ellapa) asked him to lay the foundation-stone of the reservoir. As the contractor of this important work, he hoped that he might be able to build it in so safe and substantial a manner that it might last for centuries, and be of permanent advantage to them and to their children's children for many generations to come.

Then everybody got up and made for the "stone," around which in a few moments there was a considerable crowd. A very substantial block of grey stone was built into the ground, and over this was suspended another block; mortar was laid on the ground-stone, and some workmen, by means of a pulley, lowered the suspended block until the two met; and thus the foundation was laid. It should be said, however, that there was a square hole in the lower stone, and in this hole a glass jar containing newspapers and coins was carefuly laid in a bed of sand, in order probably to puzzle people of the 30th or 40th century. Mr. Grant had presented to him a very handsome silver trowel, with which by a polite fiction he was supposed "to lay the stone;" but he handled it more carefully than Sir James Fergusson did his silver hammer, and it looked none the worse for the work it had done. Then there were cheers. Of course, after doing these things, Mr. Grant made a little speech. He said that he was very much obliged to all present for the cordiality with which they had welcomed him, and that he was delighted to perform the small operation of laying the foundation-stone of the reservoirs, especially as the Corporation had done him the great honour of associating his name with the works. He considered that Mr. Braham deserved great credit for his work in connection with these reservoirs, which would undoubtedly in the future be highly prized by all the inhabitants of Bombay. As far back as 1876, when Mr. Pedder was Commissioner, Mr. Braham wrote a long and valuable report on the subject, but a want of funds prevented the scheme being then proceeded with. There were two or three different objects for which these reservoirs were formed, all of which would tend to the advantage of the city. All the water that came in from Vehar would be filtered, and be as pure, or purer, than in the early days of Vehar. Another point was that there would be constant pressure, that would give people in the highest parts a supply of town water, which at the present time they did not always get. It would keep the mains constantly filled, and there would consequently be no chance of subsoil water or sewage getting into the pipes. It would also give high pressure. Mr. Grant then paid a high compliment to Mr. Braham and to the contractors for the manner in which the work, up to the present, had been carried out, and observed that he hoped when he returned to Bombay to find the works completed. (Cheers.)

Many of the visitors then went into the bungalow close by and drank "success to the reservoirs," the contractors, Messrs. Ellapa Ballaram and Co. having kindly provided the wherewithal.

The visitors dispersed shortly afterwards.

FAREWELL DINNER TO MR. J. H. GRANT.

A farewell dinner was given last night at the Apollo Bunder rooms to Mr. John Hay Grant, C.S., the retiring Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, by the principal officers of the Municipality. The company included Dr. Weir, Health Officer, (Chairman) Mr. C. B. Braham, acting Executive Engineer, Mr. Brunton, Deputy Health Officer, Mr. H. W. Barrow, Secretary, Town Council, and Clerk, Municipal Corporation, Mr. W. B. Fellows, Refund Officer, Mr. Hutchinson, Assessor and Collector, Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, Mr. McEwen, acting Deputy Executive Engineer in charge, and Mr. Sorabjee N. Cooper, Controller. The following guests were also present:—Dr. Blaney, Chairman of the Corporation, Major C. Grant, Mr. A. W. Forde, Mr. R. N. Coghlan, and Mr. H. Curwen. Dr. Cook, Chairman of the Town Council, and Mr. Grattan Geary were unavoidably absent. The dining rooms had been prettily decorated by the manager, Mr. Green, and the banquet was of admirable quality. The health of the guest was proposed in felicitous terms by the chairman, Dr. Weir, and was appropriately replied to by Mr. Grant, who in proposing the health of Dr. Blaney, referred to the many valuable services rendered to the city by that gentlemen, and to the void that seems unfilled by his absence from the Council. Mr. Curwen acknowledged the toast of The Press, and Major Grant that of The Guests.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TROOPS AND THE BOERS' INSURRECTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 4.

In consequence of orders received from home, the Indian Government requested the British India Company to hold two vessels in readiness to convey troops to Natal, chiefly cavalry. Two steamers lying at Calcutta would have been instantly available. On Tuesday, however, Government intimated that they should not require the vessels. Apparently the Sonthal disturbances came most inopportunely.

THE SONTHALI RISING.

Affairs in Sonthalistan would still appear threatening, as a squadron of the 16th Bengal Cavalry were ordered from Allahabad on Thursday afternoon.

THE COMMAND OF THE FORCES IN SONTHALIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 4.

Colonel T. Gordon, Deputy Adjutant General, has been appointed to the command of the forces now assembling in Sonthalia. Lieutenant Colonel Hidayat Ali accompanies him as orderly officer.

THE CENSUS COMMISSIONERSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 4.

It is reported that Mr. W. Plowden succeeds Mr. Elliot as Census Commissioner.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

MR. GLADSTONE'S RESOLUTION.

TUMULTUOUS SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 3, 7-10 P. M.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone introduced his resolution "that a majority of three-fourths of the House, on a motion of urgency, should give the Speaker supreme control over the proceedings."

An unexampled tumultuous scene followed the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. John Dillon, the Home Rule member for Tipperary, was suspended and forcibly expelled from the House.

ARREST OF MICHAEL DAVITT.

Mr. Michael Davitt, the ex-Fenian convict and one of the principal Land Leaguers, has been arrested under his ticket-of-leave.

EXPULSION OF MR. PARNELL FROM THE COMMONS.

LONDON, FEB. 3, 8 P. M.

The disorderly scenes in the House of Commons continue. Mr. Parnell has been expelled.

All the other Home Rule members who are successively obstructing the work of the House are each in turn expelled.

ADVANCE OF GENERAL SKOBELEFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 3.

A telegram has been received from General Skobeleff stating that he has occupied Askabad, and that a Russian cavalry division has advanced beyond Askabad as far as Anno (situated on the Persian frontier).

ADOPTION OF MR. GLADSTONE'S RESOLUTION.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The Commons have adopted Mr. Gladstone's resolution in a modified form; after which the House voted a motion of urgency for coercive measures in Ireland.

MANIFESTO BY MR. PARNELL.

Mr. Parnell has issued a manifesto, in which he advises the people of Ireland to be calm, and says that the fight on their behalf in Parliament will be renewed.

THE DUTY ON INDIAN SILVER-WORK.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question inquiring into the import duty on Indian silver-work, said he hopes Government will be able to abolish it.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, FEB. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 31st ultimo.

ADEN, FEB. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado left here to-day.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16
The Manchester market has been dull.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 7¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81¾
4½ do. do.	89¾
3 do. Consols for account	98¾
5 do. French Rente, 1872	121
Bar Silver	51⅞

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Reserve of Notes	£12,900,000,	Inc.	£300,000
Bills Discounted	£21,200,000,	Inc.	£700,000
Bullion	£25,500,000,	Inc.	£800,000

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 44 per cent.

Arrivals—Ancona and Jenny Otto.

Departures—Cicero, Nyanza, and Irene Morris.

WE publish a supplement to-day containing some interesting original matter, local news, and extracts from English papers.

MDME. CARLOTTA PATTI'S first concert in Bombay will be given this evening in the Town Hall. We hear there is likely to be a crowded house. The programme, which appears in our advertisement columns, is an excellent one.

THE Bombay Races commence on the 17th inst., and according to the prospectus, are to be continued on the 19th, 22nd, and 24th inst., on the old race-course, beside the Byculla Club. The entries are numerous, and a very good and successful meeting is anticipated, if the presence of that great horse Crusader, who, we believe, will be here, does not cause too many walks-over. The races are:—On the 1st day, the Western India Turf Club Cup, Trial Stakes, Derby, and a Pony Race; on the second day, the Arabian Cup, Second Dealers' Plate, Cowasjee Jehangheer Purse, and H. H. Agakhan's Purse; on the third day, the Merchants' Purse, the Stewards' Handicap, Galloway Handicap, and Selling Race; and on the fourth day, the Arab Winners' Handicap, the English and Colonial Winners' Handicap, the Beaten Plate, and the Bedouin Stakes.

THE Bombay Legislative Council had three measures before it yesterday,—the Game and Fish Preservation Bill, the Cotton Frauds Act Amendment Bill, and the Bombay Port Trust Act Amendment Bill. The first mentioned Bill was introduced at a meeting of the Council held at Poona during the last monsoon, and had already passed the first and second readings and been considered in detail, so that the principle of the measure had been approved, and its several clauses settled, and the formal matter of the third reading only remained. The Hon. Mr. Mandlik, however, who was not a member of the Council at the time the Bill was introduced and passed through its earlier stages, seized the opportunity of objecting to the whole measure, which he opposed as unnecessary, and as calculated to cause irritation and annoyance. Perhaps his strongest point against the Bill was that it would increase the powers of a class of people, namely, the common sepoys, which Mr. Mandlik looks upon as "one of the worst evils of the country, an evil to which the attention of Government has been repeatedly directed, and which Sir George Clark, in this chair, sir, denounced as one of the great evils in this presidency. Any sepoy can pester a native gentleman, however high his rank, in a way which, mixing as I do with all classes of the community, I can bear witness to better than gentlemen at whose near approach a sepoy will run away." The Hon. Rao Bahadoor Hari Deshmukh also opposed the Bill. General Warre announced that though he had opposed the first two readings of the Bill, and notwithstanding the very pertinent remarks of Mr. Mandlik and Mr. Deshmukh, with which he fully concurred, he withdrew his opposition to the Bill, as he saw the majority of the Government were in favour of it, and he did not think it right that a member of the Government should continue to oppose what the Government itself was desirous of introducing. The Hon. Mr. Ashburner, who had charge of the Bill, replied to Mr. Mandlik and Mr. Deshmukh, urging that the measure was necessary on the grounds already repeatedly mentioned, and moved the third reading. H. E. the Governor, who presided, said the only argument against the Bill that seemed to him to have some foundation was that the police in this country were not as trustworthy as elsewhere, but it must be the care of Government to counteract that by punishing severely any derelictions of duty that might come to light. On the motion being put to the vote, the Bill was read a third time by six votes to two, and passed. The Cotton Frauds Act Amendment Bill, it will be remembered, was introduced at the last meeting of the Council, when the hon. member in charge of the measure, Mr. Ravenscroft, stated that its object was to carry out instructions of the Secretary of State that the fee charged on cotton and the inspecting establishment maintained under the old Cotton Frauds Act should be abolished. At the previous sitting the Bill was read a first time, and referred to a Select Committee, three members of which reported that they approved of the Bill, and after careful consideration could perceive no reason for effecting any alteration in the measure, while the fourth member (the Hon. S. D. Sassoon) recorded his objection to the principle of the Bill, and mentioned that he considered the necessity for special legislation had passed away in the present circumstances of the cotton trade. Mr. Ravenscroft yesterday moved the second reading of the Bill, which was opposed by Mr. Sassoon and Mr. J. N. Graham, both of whom spoke at length with the object of showing that though special legislation to prevent frauds in the cotton trade was necessary under the special conditions which ruled at the time of the American war, the necessity no longer existed. Mr. Mandlik approved of the clauses with reference to licensing presses, &c., but objected to the portion of the Bill directed to the prevention of frauds as unnecessary. The Hon. Mr. Marriott was of opinion that the history of the cotton frauds legislation showed the results had been salutary. The Indian cotton trade was a highly important interest, a matter of Imperial importance, and he thought Government would not be justified in leaving a chance of that interest being damaged by fraudulent and dishonest practices. H. E. the Governor did not think the measure would be a burden on those who traded in cotton; it simply continued special legislation against fraud in a article which past experience had shown presented remarkable temptations to fraud, and as there was a strong presumption that human nature was not changed, and that the temptations which formerly proved too strong to be resisted might do so again, they would do no harm in enacting the Bill, but would probably do good. The Bill was read a second time by six votes to two; and was then considered in detail. Mr. Mandlik objected to section XIII., which provides, "It shall not be necessary in any proceeding for any offence under this Act to prove an intent to defraud any particular person;" but his amendment that section be omitted was lost by 6 votes to 4. The Bill will come up for the third reading at the next meeting; probably on Friday, the 11th inst. The Port Trust Act Amendment Bill, the short formal measure which we published the other day, and the object of which is to legalise an alteration in the securities and debentures issued and issuable by the Port Trustees in order to make them more acceptable to investors, was read a first, second, and third time, and passed.

AT an extraordinary general meeting of the Indian Press Company held yesterday under the presidency of the Chairman of the Board, Mr. J. K. Bythell, it was unanimously resolved to wind up the affairs of the present, and to start a new company.

THE 85th Light Infantry from Thull, *en route* to England, arrived at Rawul Pindi on Thursday, and will probably halt there for three or four days preparatory to continuing their journey by rail. There is now no European regiment with the force at Thull, which will probably be broken up.

THE Kohat Pass, it seems, is not to be employed as a mail route, as it is not considered safe. Letters therefore from Peshawur to Kohat, a distance of between forty and fifty miles by the pass, will now be sent round *vid* Rawul Pindi, a distance of two hundred miles,—a very satisfactory indication of the security and tranquillity of the frontier.

MR. ROBERT KNIGHT'S appeal to the princes and people of India deserves an appreciative response, says the *Jam-e-Jamshed*. That paper recalls the veteran journalist's valuable services in the cause of the rights of the people of India; and now that in the advocacy of one such right, namely, the restitution of Berar, he has had to make statements which have brought him into temporary trouble, it is desirable that those for whom he wages the war should come forward to help him out of the situation.

IT is stated, observes the *Englishman*, that the Government has under consideration a scheme for the improvement of the troops of the Maharaja of Manipur. It would be more to the point if some attention were paid to the increase and improvement of our own frontier police force. So far as it goes, it is efficient enough, but for the purposes of guarding such an extent of frontier the force should be increased in numbers and provided with better arms.

IT is reported that advantage will be taken of the presence in Calcutta of Sir Stewart Bayley to settle the future of the Naga Hills. Brigadier-General Nation is expected, if he has not already arrived, to assist with his advice.

THE Hon'ble Sir Robert Egerton held a durbar at Umballa on the 31st January, his camp having reached that place the previous day.

COLONEL COUPER, Superintendent of Studs, is about to take a year's leave preparatory to retiring. It is said that his appointment will then be abolished.

THE centre of agitation in the Sonthal Pergunnas has now, says a Calcutta paper, been transferred from Jamtara to Nya Dumka and Deoghur. Indeed, at Jamtara, at least outwardly, things wear a most peaceful aspect, and the preliminary census has been completed, for which due credit must be given to the discretion and energy of the officer in charge there. From Deoghur and Nya Dumka, on the other hand, large gatherings of Sonthals are reported to be taking place in the interior hilly tracts, and it is in these two sub-divisions that troops and police are being concentrated from all sides. The famous Dhubia Ghossain, the "Babajee" of Hazaribagh, has been sent off to Lucknow as a political prisoner.

IN an article upon "Racing in India" the *Madras Mail* says that the fine specimen of a horse Crusader (though hardly the typical Arab in appearance) made his debut at Umballa early last October; he next ran at Dehra in the middle of that month; next at Sonepore (we believe) in November; then at Allahabad early in December; at Calcutta at Christmas; and now in Madras a month later. He has now gone to Bombay, where he will probably run about a fortnight hence. His next appearance will possibly be at Wellington in May; then on to Bangalore in July; Poona in August; and then either wait for Hyderabad in the south, or else go the round, *vid* Umballa and Dehra again. This is racing in India now-a-days. As a question of sport, it cannot be compared with racing in the old times. The owner of Crusader is a wealthy land-owner near Calcutta, with the honorary title of Raja. He gives his horse to the care of a trainer, who has *carte blanche* to deal with him. Until the twelve months of his career as a maiden are up, he travels round the country, running only in maiden races. The trainer will probably tell you that it is folly to enter a maiden for handicaps, and expose his form before the inevitable time when he will be unable to run except in handicaps, or in races where he is heavily penalized for his many wins. So he is kept in his stables while inferior horses run and win. Now-a-days, then, if a man wants to keep race-horses, and to do so without feeling that he is absolutely chucking his money away, he must be a diligent student of almost every newspaper in India; he must not let even a sky meeting in the Naga Hills escape his eye; he can never tell under what name, or in what part of India an animal may turn up.

THE "education column" of the census table is objected to by the *Bombay Samachar* on the ground that the classification is not elaborate enough. Between "educated" and "illiterate" there are very many gradations, and at least a middle stage should have been recognised; for, argues the writer, the returns as at present called for are likely to give rise to a serious error ultimately. The measure of public instruction, and the extent to which Government succeeds in discharging its own obligations as regards education, how far general and high education are necessary, whether the people have had more or less thereof than is good for them, are all very important questions which are differently viewed and discussed. Now if the census has to be depended on to furnish statistics which may enable one to solve these questions, the returns in this column would be thoroughly misleading. The peon who watches the entry to your house, and kills time by lisping Moree letters in his "Children's Friend," will describe himself as much educated in the census paper as, say, a director of public instruction or a professor in a college. The *Samachar* is afraid that consequently anti-educationists will be alarmed to know from the census results what large numbers of our so-called ignorant masses have really been blessed or cursed with the efforts of Government to educate the people. The *Samachar* further suggests that in order to arrive at some true reckoning of the number of educated people, another heading to indicate a knowledge of a second language should have been provided.

WHILE Government is legislating for petroleum and for the marks which shall denote its quality, an ingenious Hindu of the Mandla district of the Central Provinces has, says the *Pioneer*, hit upon a new idea in connection with these same marks. In the month of October last he equipped himself with a cloth belt, to the front of which he had attached a round brass label bearing this legend in raised letters—"Devoe's Brilliant New York Illuminating Oil." It looked just like a chuprass: and in fact, he was mistaken by many for a chuprasee. Taking advantage of the popular darkness, which even the brilliant fame of Devoe could not enlighten, he proceeded to levy taxes from the villagers. He scorned pandhri and the ordinary revenue cesses, and invented an impost of his own. He said he was the Deputy Commissioner's "Munshi," and had orders to assess all the *pigs* in the district. He thought *three pie per pig* was a fair rate; and made collections accordingly. He had collected five annas nine pie, when his proceedings were stayed by a head-constable. To him he gave the following classical explanation of his conduct:—"The Deputy Commissioner having narrowly escaped destruction by the tumbling down of a wall *(cujus casu pæne oppressus fuerat)* had resolved on a yearly sacrifice of a pig *(Dianam per ex-ctos annos verris sanguine donare)*. To this end, the D. C. ordered a census of pigs to be taken; and finding from the number of pigs kept that pig keeping was profitable, he ordered all owners of swine to be taxed." The clever fabulist and embryo Census Commissioner is now in prison, and denies his tale. *Etiam innocentes cogit mentiri dolor.*

WRITING from Sydney, New South Wales, Mr. Proctor, the agreeable writer on science, tells a good story of how the reporters in the Legislative Assembly lately disposed of one of their chief enemies in an assault made upon them during a debate on the local *Hansard*. Mr. Hay, angry at the abridgment of his speeches, had joined with others in demanding that full reports should be given; and accordingly the reporters have granted him his wish by printing his recent speeches *verbatim*. Here is a sample:—"The reporters ought not to—the reporters ought not to be the ones to judge of what is important—not to say what should be let out—but—the member can only judge what is important—As I—as my speeches—as the reports—as what I say is reported sometimes, no one—nobody can tell—no one can understand from the reports—what it is—what I mean. So—it strikes me—it has struck me certain matters—things that appear of importance—what the member thinks of importance—are sometimes left out—omitted. The reporters—the papers—points are reported—I mean who the papers think of interest—is reported. I can't compliment the reporters."

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH; OR BOMBAY, 1804 TO 1812.

BETWEEN 1804 and 1812 four men appeared in Bombay who ultimately attained the highest object of human ambition in war, in politics, and in literature. There were giants in those days, and we have seen what of Bombay interest centres in one of them, the greatest of them all. Mountstuart Elphinstone was the second. He was twice offered by different administrations the Governor-Generalship of India. John Malcolm, the third, fought his way from the cot of Burnfoot, in Eskdale, to the portals of Parell, and became the life-long friend, the bosom friend of the Duke of Wellington. These were the three mighty men who, by the sword and diplomacy, extended and preserved the boundaries of British dominion; but it was reserved for a fourth to keep alive the flame of liberty within them, and illustrate by his genius the realms which they had either subdued or defended. That man was Sir James Mackintosh. He still appears the most splendid character in the whole range of Bombay history—made to love and to be beloved, with a transparent intellect that shed an electric light on everything it touched, and an imagination that soared far above the common level of mortals. He stands on a pedestal peculiarly his own, and he is more identified with Bombay by a long residence in it. Indeed, so important does this appear to his biographer that he devotes five hundred out of the thousand pages of his life to the Bombay portion of it. He arrived in Bombay in May, 1804, and left it in November, 1812. "The cares and duties of a family oblige me to provide for them in other climates." His mother died in 1779, when he was fourteen years of age. In more senses than one he was a Scottish orphan. When he was Recorder of Bombay he wrote—"In her last letter my mother sent me two Scotch bank-notes, of one pound each, which seemed at that time an inexhaustible fortune."

BOMBAY A DULL PLACE.

"The neighbourhood is beautiful; but what avails all this in a cursed country where you cannot ramble amid these scenes? As for society the back-room of a London book-seller's shop is better. There is a langour and a lethargy in the society here to which I never elsewhere saw any approach. It is all a cheat," he exclaims. "If ever I rise from the dead (he means, no doubt, getting out of the Bombay grave-clothes) I shall be very glad to travel for the sake of seeing clever men and beautiful countries." And again, "Our climate may be endured, but I feel, by its constant and silent operation, existence is rendered less joyous, and even less comfortable. I see around me no extraordinary prevalence of disease, but I see no vigorous, cheerful health." All quite true from his own standpoint, and equally untrue from the standpoint of others, for the Bombay of the period under review, to an ordinary mortal, could not have been a very dull place. There were, no doubt, at that time dull and heavy men in Bombay. We have more than a suspicion that Jonathan Duncan was a dull man. He was the natural leader of society, and his influence must have made itself everywhere apparent. A man cannot live thirty-nine years in India without being somewhat flabby, leaden, or lethargic—*brahmanised*, that is Mackintosh's word in describing Duncan. Hence we fancy that J. D. was as dead as a door-nail to the brilliancy of wit or the pathos of sentiment. He was too far gone even for the surgical operation proverbial for Scotsmen, and would sit perfectly helpless amid the subtle flashes of wit that fell flat and pointless on his Forfarshire understanding. Mackintosh may have resented this, found the verandahs of the old Government House in Apollo Street much too narrow for him, took french-leave and sauntered into the Bombay Green to seek for the Southern Cross or soar in regions of transcendental philosophy. And the most likely of all times would be that in which Arthur Wellesley said that Jonathan Duncan had lost his head.

But there was another, and a much more cogent reason, why Mackintosh found Bombay a dull place, and one special to himself and apart altogether from individuals, and having nothing to do with the gloom which we have seen overspread Bombay in 1804. It was two years before Mackintosh cleared his expenses and established himself in Bombay. He was thirty-eight years of age when he arrived, and had already lived one life in London. Not a life in a garret, for though he had made a fruitless start with his Edinr. M. D. at Weymouth to practise as a physician, he soon found his way to London, and made the acquaintance and friendship of some most eminent and gifted men. He had attended the trial of Warren Hastings, had obtained great distinction by the publication of *Vindiciae Gallicae*, had been the guest of Burke the aged at Beaconsfield, and the friend of Charles James Fox, of whom Burke said that he was the most accomplished and brilliant debater that the world ever saw. He had founded in his own house the "King of Clubs," consisting of twenty-five celebrated men. So that coming to Bombay was really like coming to a city of the dead, a copy of the greatest change, as sayeth the preacher, from ceiled roofs to thatched bungalows, from living like gods to die like men.

He found Jonathan Duncan in place of Henry Brougham, Charles Forbes for Mr. Ricardo, and Dr. Keir, Civil Surgeon, for Hallam the historian. His spirit sank within him, and he uttered these words of despair. In these days steamers were unknown, and it was a very long cry to Loch Awe. (1) But it is not given to every man to be a Ricardo, and it may have been well for Mackintosh and well for posterity that eight years of affluent ease and leisure were afforded him to gather up his intellectual wares in the city of Bombay. Besides, dulness is a comparative term, and happiness a measure of the capacity of the individual for enjoying it. "Peebles for pleasure," said an honest Scotsman on his return from that London after which Sir James Mackintosh sighed in the bitterness of his heart; and we dare say that Mr. Henshaw, the voluble mouth-piece of the Wellington entertainments, and of whom history records the *vox et preterea nihil*, was in the seventh heaven of delight, while our modern Prometheus lay chained to the rock of Mazagon, plus mosquitoes and prickly-heat. We cannot, therefore, agree that Bombay was a bad place for Mackintosh. William Erskine came out with him and became his son-in-law, and, if we mistake not, has given to Bombay two generations of Civil Servants. One morning a young man called upon him with a letter of introduction from Robert Hall. He also became his son-in-law, Babylonian Rich, the afterwards Resident at Bagdad.

THE DIARY AND LETTERS OF MACKINTOSH.

Let in much light on the Bombay society, 1804 to 1812, and unconsciously on himself. At first we seem to look backwards across the haze of seventy years, and see looming in the distance, at the end of a long avenue, the shadow of a great man under the portals of Parell. But gradually the intervening cross-lights disappear, and by the aid of what he has left us he comes forth from the region of shadow and dubiety, and walks the earth again with a character not dim or tarnished by time, and with an intellect as lofty as ever animated the sons of men.

The feeblest effort of imagination can thus picture Mackintosh as he once lived among us—on the judgment-seat—moving amid his fellow citizens, or in the bosom of his family. His face and form, his daily amusements and avocations are familiar to us. Parell has been given to him as his residence by Jonathan Duncan, who is a bachelor and does not need it. His wife is the first lady in the island, and with five daughters constitutes the household. The dining and billiard-rooms are almost the same now as they were then. The rooms are spacious, and the verandahs long and wide.

HE DID GOOD WORK IN BOMBAY.

His accomplishments were versatile. He wrote observations on the Finances of Salsette for the Governor, which were gladly availed of by him. At Duncan's request he wrote the funeral sermon on the Viceroy, the Marquis Cornwallis! He wrote to the newspapers. The man who in after years was asked by the noblemen and gentlemen who were then the leaders of the Whig party to write an epitaph for Fox's tomb in Westminster Abbey on hearing of his death did not disdain to send his panegyric to the *Bombay Courier*. He founded, ere he had been many months here, the Bombay Literary Society, which has grown into the Bombay Royal Asiatic Society, and sent out the books which constitute the foundation of the noble library which adorns it. Of that Society he was the first President, Charles Forbes, Treasurer, and William Erskine, Secretary. But above all, and what was not known until after his death, and the value of which increases with the lapse of years, he brought his comprehensive intellect to bear upon those social questions which underlie all government, and in his delineation of the Dekhan in 1805 answers for us, and those who come after us, the question whether our being here in 1881 is a good to the natives of India.

He had the wisdom of the seer and wrote for posterity;—where there is no vision the people perish. As long, therefore, as the written letter remains, so long will Mackintosh continue to be a most powerful ally of the British Government. (2.)

This will do for

A QUIET DAY AT PARELL.

Our host sends a man to rouse us before daylight. *Sahib, sahib!* Those dreadful words still linger in our ears, uttered by the hamal to the sleeping Christian. O thou merciless heathen! But there is no rest to the wicked. So, quick as thought, we hurry into our clothes, with not a glance to spare for the *silhouette* of Charles James Fox in our dressing-room, rush along the corridors, stumbling over the domestics, who litter the place like the sheeted dead, descend the noble flight of stairs, greet our friend and master in his leather breeches and top-boots, his Scotch terrier Tartar meanwhile giving tongue, mount our Arabs—he on Sir Charles Grey, I on Bobbery-wallah—and with one long canter are in Mahim woods. The false dawn is past, and already the sun's first rays dart through the trees their silvery sheen.

Here we draw breath. We are told that this noble forest is noted in our oldest maps, and certes it is a goodly sight. Such palms! date, doum, fan, cocoa, betel, and acacia,

"Bending
To earth their leaf-crown d heads,
Like youthful maids when sleep descending
Warns them to their downy beds."

Our talk is miscellaneous—Aldourie Kellachie, and spearing salmon on the Don, with a sprinkling of European politics and Bombay police bills. On and on, until in Salsette a new glory bursts upon us in the *pallas* tree, called the flame of the woods, setting, as it were, with its scarlet flowers, the very forest on fire; and we are told that it gives its name to the battle-field of Plassey. And yet another wonder, the silk-cotton tree, a marvel of floral magnificence, decked in wool and scarlet, like the bride of King Solomon. Neither *gool-mohr* nor *bougainvillia* adorn the scene. We return. (3) After a bath we are more buoyant than if we had emerged from a *hummam* in Cairo or Damascus; pass into the verandah, and exchange greetings with a number of young faces, their hair waving in the morning breeze, and some of whom have never yet set eye on poker and tongs.

The library table groans with new books, a most refreshing sight to a new comer. *Edinburgh Review* in blue-and-yellow livery, Scott's novels and lays, Burns (the Kilmarnock edition), and a curiosity which Elphinstone found at Peshawar, a book printed by Gassendi in Paris, 1646, and presented by him to his pupil Bernier, the great Indian traveller, with Bernier's name written by himself on it.

But hush! Mackintosh reads prayers; he did so on board all the way out, and a *fell* (4) reader he is. Breakfast comes on the scene, which we proceed to demolish. Sir James busy at his kedgeree, two boiled eggs, three cups of tea, and two of coffee. Padre Martyn from Calcutta, vulgarly called "the Saint," has come in, who afterwards died in Tokah, and whose praise is now in all the churches; so we had the novelty of grace before and after meat, all standing. Much discussion on grammar and metaphysics; we read, lounge, write, and loiter away in the beautiful apartments that contain the library. Dine at four. From half-past five to seven walk on the terrace and walks of this noble house and garden; drink tea at seven; and from half-past seven to ten, bed-time, our host reads to his wife and children aloud in his light vest and white jacket. Addison and Milton are his favourites. But Tasso also and novels, for Scott has just burst upon the scene, and Madame de Stäel comes in by turns. The German governess is gone—married, we suppose—but the girls are not without education, and their father helps them in their study of German, Italian, and French, of the last being such a master that he could correspond with a French statesman, or debate in French in a court of law.

A NOISY DAY AT TARALA.

I happened to be in Bombay in January, 1811. Sir James was then living at Tarala, Mazagon. It was not so ornate a house as Parell, but it was roomy and had a fine view: Parell had none. Lady Mackintosh had gone home. It was the time of the races, and a good deal of fun was going on. The races were then in the morning. We drove to the Grand Stand, Byculla, and there met Lady Ouseley. I remember that Sir James was clothed in white vest, breeches, and a frock-coat of green silk, and Lady Ouseley resplendent in Genoa velvet, with three ostrich-plumes towering overhead and nodding in the breeze. I never saw such roads—they were as finely macadamised as those now in England, and long before the name of that celebrated highwayman was ever heard of. (5) The Flats were a caution. Rickard's horse won, and he was in ecstacies. Tyler of the Indian Navy pointed out the horses, and knew all about them. The Arab horses, of course, did not run so quick as the English horses at New Market. That evening forty sat down to dinner in the strictest etiquette. Being left out in the cold, I had no lady to take in. I was amused afterwards by a married lady asking me if I had been "shipwrecked." I had never heard the word before in this sense, and imagined it referred to the voyage out.

I never saw men eat so little. Coming from the land where Lord Braxfield had said that a turkey was an awkward beast to eat—too much for one, and two little for two—I know that my father's retainers near Golspie would have been thankful for, and made short work of, the ghost of the feast, which must have been quite as bulky as when we sat down. Every dish was put on the table, and the air was heavy and overpowering. I remember that the party was stiff until the champagne passed round. The men drank fairly well: Sir James only cold water. We had been drinking Shiraz, the finest wine of Persia, and Constantia, the finest wine of Africa; but no sooner was it discussed than Malcolm set the table in a roar by his adventures at the Court of Scindia. It was the story which he had told Wellington, and which Wellington sent on to his brother the Viceroy, the Earl of Mornington. During a durbar in the tent of Scindia the rain came down, filling a corner of the flap with half-a-ton of water, and the solemnity of the durbar was suddenly arrested by the falling cataract, "Oh, Jasus!" and a hideous yell from an Irish officer named Pepper, who had been suddenly submerged, at which the grim countenance even of Scindia relaxed. Malcolm was a perfect Jupiter Tonans, six feet-and-a-half high, and as strong as an ox. Had he not carried for a few feet grain in sacks on his back to the weight of 830 lbs., and a pipe of wine up the stairs of the Residency at Bushire? It was long before the toast of the "outward bound" was given, for the ladies were made much of, and song and sentiment followed each other in quick succession. "Drink to me only with thine eyes," and a Scotsman out of compliment to the host gave "The Lass of Inverness." We lingered long over the Madeira. Lady Ouseley played beautifully on the piano. A lot went in for billiards. Malcolm, who was an adept at cards, made up several parties. (6) I happened to join Elphinstone with two lady partners at whist—it was long whist, and a capital game we had. My partner gave me a pinch——of snuff from her box: we were still in the age of "snuffy Charlotte." I never saw a man play a better game than Elphinstone, and so cool, for he was well tried. We had not been long seated before his eye caught the sight of his Secretary, standing like an apparition between the pillars of the verandah. He had just arrived from Poona with bad news, and we knew it, for he had a tell-tale face, and you might have led him with a straw. But Elphinstone never flinched, changed countenance, revoked, nor played a wrong card; and as he claimed the victory—*eight, nine, ten*, he quietly rose, after keeping the Secretary in a terrible *quart d'heure*. He then saw the ladies into their palanquins, wished them good night, and turning round to the Secretary with a "good evening," heard all he had got to say. (7). Everybody was in great glee. Mr.——, glorious, chasing Mrs.——round the library to obtain a kiss. I looked into the smoking-room, a portion of the dining-room extemporised for this purpose: ten Englishmen squatted on their Persian rugs *à l'Arabe*, and as many hookahs going, with so much gurgle-gurgle and hubble-bubble, as if there had been so many stones in their throat. You could not hear the sound of your own voice, or distinguish one face from another, as the smoke through ten pair of nostrils filled the room to suffocation. The floor was covered with cross-legged men and narghilehs, the twisted coils of which appeared like snakes in many a fold. It was a mercy there were no curtains. I remember nothing afterwards. I had often heard of "a Malcolm row," and a 'Bobbery dinner," but I did not see one the whole time I was in Bombay.

CALLS.

I made a number of calls one afternoon with Mackintosh. Nobody then ever dreamed of forenoon calls. Some of the bungalows were near Belvedere and Belmont, for example. (8) The Rickardses were in Belvedere, as the Drapers had been forty years before them, and I heard much of Eliza (9), and how she had turned the heads of everybody except old James Forbes, who merely viewed the creation of so much beauty and accomplishments as a philosophical study. At Love Grove we met Maria Graham, the author of the charming letters, and she told us the sad story of its name: of the young lover who, in endeavouring to save his sweetheart, shared her grave; both were drowned, and their bodies washed ashore, one at each of the promontories which abut from the Vellard; and how a temple was reared on each for the offerings of the love-sick and the delectation of the fakirs. At Breach Candy Mackintosh pointed out to me the whereabouts of the only battle ever fought by the French and English on the western seas of India (10), and in which, if I understand the matter rightly, we were "confoundedly licked," said the author of *Vindiciae Gallicae*, by that gallant nation, though our men fought bravely enough. In this way we pay pleasant visits at the Mount, Randall Lodge, Non Parell (Malcolm's), and Surrey Cottage. The people were so many that I have but a confused recollection of their names: Lushington, Money, Forbes, Abercrombie, Erskine, Warden, and Salt. Old Duncan was so ill that we could not see him; indeed, a few days afterwards Dr. Keir sent us a notice of his death. And short as the distance was between his house and the Cathedral, we all got dreadful headaches at the funeral, by walking in the sun without our hats at four in the afternoon. When I was in Bombay the story of steam navigation in America reached us, and how a passage had been made of one hundred and sixty miles in thirty-two hours from New York to Albany. Mackintosh was in ecstasies. "This," he said, "would ensure a passage from Portsmouth to Bombay in about a hundred days." He exclaimed, "Why were we not born a century later!" Sir James was born in 1775. (In 1875 the passage was made in twenty-one days.)

On the occasion of the death of Lord Cornwallis Sir James preached by proxy in Bombay Cathedral. He had been asked by the Governor to write the funeral sermon, and he did so, and it was preached by the senior chaplain. (11) We all went, of course Mackintosh included, and it was most amusing, if such a word can be used in connection with a funeral sermon. The preacher stuttered over some of the finest passages and read others perfunctorily, and with unconcern; took a pinch of snuff, and sneezed in the middle of the peroration so loud as to shake some monumental medallions on the walls. There was little of death, I assure you, in our heads when we came out, and the laughing was continued at intervals during the following day; at all events, I can vouch for myself.

ON THE JUDGMENT-SEAT.

Before he delivers his address to the Grand Jury, of which W. T. Money was the foreman, and to give a composed dignity to it, he reads the 1st vol. of Robertson's History of Scotland. The statement seems theatrical, but it is perfectly sincere. At half-past five, it being almost then dark, and within the old Court House, on the afternoon of Monday, the 16th of July, 1811, Sir James Mackintosh rises from the judgment-seat. He assumes the black-cap and pronounces sentence of death on James Estelow, an English soldier, for the murder of a mean Hindoo at Goa. From his diary we learn that he never signed a paper with more tranquillity than he did the death-warrant. But he is now pale and emaciated, and his voice falters as he pronounces the words of doom. The circumstances were peculiar. Mackintosh had never done the same before, and will never do it again. In a judicial administration extending over seven years, a population of 200,000 had been governed without a capital punishment, and without increase of crimes. On Saturday morning at five minutes past nine the procession from the gaol to the Esplanade passes his own residence at Tarala, Mazagon. He sees it. Patten, the gaoler, in front in a small carriage. James Estelow follows, dressed in black, handcuffed, and with a rope round his neck, with the hangman in a large car, surrounded by a guard of the sheriff's peons. See in this, O! my Aryan brother, the even-handed justice of the Sirkar; for what does his white face avail him now? The scene closes amid great excitement. Nothing like it since the Malays who murdered Lord Nelson's brother were hanged on Gibbet Island. Fifty thousand natives were on the Esplanade, and most of the European inhabitants were present.

AN UNSPOKEN BOMBAY SERMON.

"I have just glanced over Jeremy Taylor on the beatitudes. The selection is made in the most sublime spirit of virtue. For their transcendent excellence I can find no words to express my admiration and reverence. 'Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.' 'Put on as the elect of God bowels of mercy.' At last the divine speaker rises to the summit of moral sublimity: 'Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness' sake.' For a moment, 'O! Teacher Blessed,' I taste the unspeakable delight of feeling myself to be better." This is akin to a meditation of Dr. Chalmers. (12)

MACKINTOSH AND WILSON.

As we draw this paper to a close we feel the touch of a vanished hand. A name rises that must be still fresh and green in the memory of our readers, the Missionary, Philanthropist, and late Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay. Though "their graves are severed far and wide by mountain, stream, and sea," by force of contrast, by force of comparison, by the like and the unlike, these are Bombay brothers that cannot be divided. Though living at different periods, Mackintosh and Wilson are knit together by a two-fold bond, an intense love of literature and a deep and abiding devotion in the service of the Almighty, not *Abdallah* the slave of God, but the willing and intelligent instruments of his high behests. Caledonia, stern and wild, was the nurse of these gentle and loving natures. No two men in Bombay ever had such troops of friends, the one in his Spartan simplicity on the Cliff, the other at Parell. They had great gifts, but great as they were, greater than the gold and frankincense of India, true wise men of the East, they laid them at the feet of their Master. Memory in the one (13), imagination in the other—towers of strength, enabling Wilson to grasp all oriental lore, and Mackintosh to soar in the empyrean of Philosophy and History, without a single compeer in the land of their adoption, and very few in the land that gave them birth. Both mingled freely with the natives, both were most tolerant of other men's opinions, both were brilliant conversationalists, and both were easy-going and careless of their own money to a degree. What shall we say more? That they never stooped to anything mean or mercenary, that they never debased their great gifts to the service of sin, that they conquered their position by the hardest industry that ever issued from Highland or Lowland home, that they never bartered away their principles to the powers that be for a piece of bread, and that at last they seemed to reach "that maturity of moral stature in which the conflict between inclination and duty is over, and virtue and self-indulgence are the same." Mackintosh was a great patriot, great on the freedom of the slave and the liberty of man,—on Wallace, on Tell, and Kosciusko; but Wilson's ideal transcends the dreams of philosophy, and argues a virtue beyond that of the purest patriotism. It is not every man who can refuse a comfortable settlement at home when within his reach. It is not every man who would divert away a gift from himself, to even the noblest purposes of the University. (14) Other men than Warren Hastings have had their Daylesfords. Wilson had none to look forward to in this world, except six square feet of earth in the Marine Lines, in which he was at length, full of years and of honours, duly infefted. The valedictory cheer at the Apollo Bunder which awaits the warrior and the statesman had no charm for him, and he did not covet it. It is this that endears Wilson to thousands of his adopted countrymen, and will do so, we venture to say, for generations yet to come; for to him was reserved this supreme distinction, that he, and he alone of all the conspicuous characters that adorn the history of Western India, Mackintosh included, elected of his own free will, when he was young and vigorous, to live and die in India for the benefit of its people. To this his life was consecrated, and for this he died.

(1).—The English news was often eight months in finding the way to Bombay.

(2).—We have made large drafts on this subject from its writings in previous articles.

(3).—*Ponciana Regia*, a native of Madagascar, introduced into India within the last sixty years.—*Brand's Flora of India*, 1874. Bougainvillia, so called after a French botanist, and also a comparatively late introduction.

(4).—Fell, acute, hot-biting *Jamieson*.—His voice was nasal.—*Sydney Smith*.

(5).—Captain Basil Hall.

(6).—Malcolm in his youth was very fond of cards. "I have been in my very early years the victim of such habits, and was only saved by the combined workings of distress from debt, and a strong call from men of whose regard I was proud, and who added to the respect I owed them as superiors all the claims of friendship."—*Kaye's Life of Malcolm*.

(7).—We think the locale of this incident was Poona; but it does not matter much.

(8).—Belvedere stood on Mazagon until a few months ago.—*Dr. A. Leith's Sanitary Report*, 1861.

(9).—For further information on Eliza see Sterne's Life, Thackeray's Humourists, and Abbé Raynal. She died at Bristol at the age of 33, and is buried in the Cathedral.

"Poor Leezie's heart near lap the hool,
Near lavrock height she jumpit;
But mist a fit, and in the pool
Out-owre the lugs she plumpit.
Burns.

(10).—The "Apollo" and "Anson" engagement, 1747.

(11).—Printed and published with the Senior Chaplain's name.—*Mackintosh's Life*.

(12).—Chalmers was the personal friend of both Mackintosh and Wilson.

(13).—We believe that in Dr. Wilson's library there was not a single novel.

(14).—Read the history of the foundation of the Wilson Philological Lecture.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 3RD FEBRUARY, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29.973
Temperature of the Air	77·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·2
Dew Point	65·4
Relative humidity of Air	·684
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	70·9
General Direction of Wind*	NNE, N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	260.

*From midnight to midnight.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE CENSUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Pity the sorrows of a perplexed old soul. The coming night of the census is my thought by day, my dream by night. The puzzling paper, with its fearful array of columns, has been in my house for some time, and bless me if I know how to fill it up. I have consulted friends and relatives, but they are all as much at sea as myself. Will you enlighten me? Here is my case, as briefly as I can put it. I have now living with me, and hope to have on the night of the 17th a mother and sister, both of whom only came down from——on the day *after* the census was taken there. So that, being already numbered among the denizens of——they will also assist in swelling the population of our *tight little island*; and they are only here on a visit—they may go away any day. Am I right in counting them as members of my household? Again, my wife went to——some days ago, *after* the census was taken at the place, and is not likely to return for some months; so that literally she will be nowhere. Now, sir, I decline to treat my wife as a mere nobody, and I think it unfair that the authorities both at——and Bombay should ignore her very existence. Is there really no means of bringing her in somewhere?

H.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture, Students' Debating Society, Pinjrapole, 3 p. m.
Band, H. M. S. Euryalus, Ladies' Gymkhana, this evening.
Gaiety Theatre, "Colleen Bawn," 9 p. m.
Apollo Gardens, Al Fresco, 9 p. m.
Concert, Town Hall, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 3rd:—Enterprise, from Liverpool. Yesterday:—Scots Greys (s), Cardiff; Ethiopia (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Scotos (s), to Marseilles; Rothesay (s), Rangoon; Hurwurth (s), Trieste; Adria (s), Mauritius; Halcyon (s), Elephant Point.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clan Lamont and Elfie left the dock yesterday.

BAND AT THE LADIES' GYMKHANA.—The band of H. M. S. Euryalus will play at the Ladies' Gymkhana this evening.

A VAGRANT.—Hyram Lawless, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. M. G. Ranade, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

CRICKET.—A cricket-match will be played to-morrow (Sunday) on the *maidan* between a second eleven of the Parsee Cricket Club and the eleven of the Hindoo Cricket Club. Play commences at 10 in the morning.

AN ENQUIRY.—A correspondent writes as follows:—May I take the liberty of enquiring if there are any firms in Bombay who deal in guano, and other manures? If so, perhaps they would not mind publishing their address.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of a woman named Bunnoobee, who died from the effects of opium, which she had voluntarily administered to herself. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

FALSE WEIGHTS AND SCALES.—Ruttonsey Dewchund, a shopkeeper, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. P. Ryan for having in his possession two false weights and two false instruments for weighing, without any satisfactory excuse, he being a retail dealer.

QUADRILLE PARTY ON BOARD THE EURYALUS.—On the 3rd instant a quadrille party was given by the warrant and petty officers of H. M.'s ship Euryalus. The ship was tastefully decorated with flags and flowers, and the deck was in splendid condition for dancing

GOA ABKARI REGULATIONS.—The Commissioner of the Abkaree at Goa has put a further restriction on the circulation of country-spirits, which cannot now be conveyed from one distilling district to another without being subjected to penalties.

STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.—A lecture will be delivered by Mr. Chunilal Lalubhai on the "Use of Travels" in the Society's Hall, near Pinjrapole, to-day at 3 p. m. All English-speaking native students are invited. The Hon. Rao Bahadur Gopal Rao Hari Deshmukh will preside.

THEFT.—Dhondee Hurry, a labourer employed at the Dinshaw Manockjee Petitt's mills, Tardeo, was yesterday convicted by Mr. M. G. Ranade of stealing nine pieces of copper-plate, valued at 6 annas, the property of that mill. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

GOA.—The Lisbon Minister for Ultramar has refused to Mr. Filicio Simao Dias, wine merchant at Goa, the difference between the old and new tariff rate on a large quantity of gin, which, though ordered previously, was imported after the coming into force of the Anglo-Portuguese treaty.

DISPENSARY AT CALLIAN.—During the month of January last 557 patients were treated in this charitable institution, of whom 487 were new admissions (including 6 in-door patients). Of this number 367 were cured, 108 absented, and 82 are still under treatment. This includes 70 remaining from last month.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Old Jambly-street, on view of the body of Chennoo Bhaychund, who died from the effects of injuries he sustained on the 31st January last, when he was accidentally run over by a bullock-cart. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of his ribs, the result of his having been accidentally run over by a bullock-cart.

UNANI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month at the Hakim Muhammed Bakar Unani's Charitable Dispensary, Chinchpoogly, was 2,196, which gives a daily average of 798. Out of the whole number 321 were new admissions and 168 children; as to caste, 138 were Hindus, 125 Parsees, 60 Christians, and the rest Mussalmans, of whom 970 were males. The prevailing diseases were fever and cough.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Four stevedore's labourers, named respectively Ali Mahomed Khan, Mahomed Ebrahim, Abdool Kareem, and Shaik Hakim, on Thursday last, while putting on the main hatch of the steamship "Clan Lamont" fell through the hatch-way into the lower hold, a depth of about 25 feet. Fortunately none of them were very seriously injured. Two were conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where they were attended, but they eventually returned to their own homes.

THE CHOWK HOTEL.—Additional list of visitors to the Chowk Hotel, Matheran:—Mr. G. Pauli (Lubeck), Revd. R. Ash (New York), Mr. T. J. Finch (New York), Mr. J. O'Connell, Mr. E. V. Jordan, Capt. H. S. Smith, Lieut.-Col. Bengough and family (77th Regt.), Mr. and Mrs. W. S. D. Hunter (Kurrachee), Capt. M. James (2nd Sind Horse), Mr. and Mrs. C. Bounevialle, Lieut. R. W. S. Rogers, R.N. (H. M. S. Euryalus), Dr. Mortimer (H. M. S. Euryalus), Mr. M. Edwards (H. M. S. Euryalus), Lieut. A. H. Grove (61st Regt.), Mr. C. Budde (China).

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—A Mahomedan lad, Adum Issack Ally, aged 14 years, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing four annas in copper money belonging to a woman named Fatma. The prisoner, it appears, went to Nacoda Street that morning at 8 o'clock, where complainant was selling sweets and cakes, and he suddenly snatched up four annas in copper from her tray, and bolted. Tar Mahomed Habeeb, who witnessed the theft, pursued the lad, and handed him over to a police constable. He was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Thursday evening last, at about half past 7 o'clock, while Mr. G. Olcese, of the Bombay Club, was driving along Rampart Row his horse took fright at an approaching tram-cart and, bolting towards the side of the road, came in collision with Mr. W. B. Topping's dog-cart, which was standing there. The latter gentleman's horse then took fright and bolted, coming in contact with a hack-buggy (No. 172) near the Municipal Offices, when both the hack-buggy horse and Mr. Topping's horse fell. The consequence was that Mr. Topping's horse had to be destroyed, owing to its spine being seriously fractured. The hack-buggywalla and his horse were both somewhat injured, and one of the shafts and both the lamps of the buggy were broken.

THE BOMBAY RACES.—The *Asian* says the Bombay Races promise to be a success this year. The weights for The Derby, if the country-bred Victor runs, will be—Victor, 9st. 11lbs., Rataplan, 9st. 3lbs. Mahaboob, 8st. 7lbs., Exchange, 8st. 2lbs., Mooltan, 7st. 10lbs., and Crusader 7st. 13lbs. If the country-bred does not start, the weights for the others will be raised 7lbs. At present Victor and Crusader are the favourites, but it seems to us a very open race. We are informed that there are few European riders present at Bombay, and that in consequence several horses will be kept in their stables, for there are only two natives who can ride at all well, and they are always engaged. Nearly all the dealers are on the look-out for riders for their horses for the Dealer's Plate.

THE DISQUALIFICATION OF EXCHANGE.—The stewards of the Poona Race Meeting are very Daniels come to judgment. Having disqualified Mr. Herbert's Exchange for the Criterion, because he was not the *bona fide* property of that gentleman, though as the horse had been leased on "racing terms," he was, to all intents and purposes, such for all races on which he was entered or started, they have now declared that the horse is not disqualified for the two races which he won subsequently to this race, though one of them was run on exactly the same conditions as the race for which the horse was disqualified. Of course the case cannot arise in this instance: but supposing that the owner of the horse disqualified one day, and allowed to run and win on another under similar conditions, refused to accept the verdict of the stewards, how would they be able to justify their decision?—*Asian.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore, Captain A. Parish, will sail to-day for Southampton with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Lieut. Gray, R. N., Lieut. J. J. Purdon, Mr. J. C. Jackson, and Surgeon-Major E. Footner.

For Brindisi—Mr. Price Duff, Mr. R. S. Henderson, Mr. R. Lowcock, Genl. and Mrs. Davies, Mr. F. R. Wells Mr. C. Sharp, Mrs. French, Prince Assud Ali Mirza and man servant, Mr. H. K. Bull, Mr. C. H. Alsen, Mr. O'Conor, Col. Gordon S. Morris, Mr. R. A. Adams, and Mr. J. E. Gill.

For Venice—Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Stephen, Miss Lina Stephen, Miss Campbell and maid, Mrs. Crawley and son, and Mr. L. E. Griffiths.

For Suez—Mr. Grant, Mr. Looby, 2 Misses French and maid, Mr. J. B. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Lieut.-Col. J. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Simson, 4 Misses Simson, 4 Masters Simson, 2 infants and 2 European female servants, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Knox.

For Aden—Sergeant and Mrs. J. Howard Sot.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The "A." Battery 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, *en route* from Ahmedabad to Kirkee, will be at Callian on the 12th and 13th, and arrive at its destinction on the 23rd instant.

The company of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, which has been attached to one of the regiments on serviced in Afghanistan will be embarked at Kurrachee in the Dalhousie to-day, and land at Mandavie to-morrow, whence it will march to rejoin its' head-quarters at Bhuj.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 4.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.)

DAMAGES FOR INJURY TO A PROW.

HURRY BHANJEE VS. THE NEW COLABA COMPANY.

THIS was an appeal from a decision given by Sir Charles Sargent in July last in favour of the defendant company, whom the plaintiff sued to recover Rs. 3,000 damages for injury done to his prow, the Darria Dowlut, during the hoisting of a boiler from it by means of the crane on the Victoria Bunder, which the company had let on hire for that purpose. Mr. Gill and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Turner, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Fox, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, for the defendants and respondents. The hearing of the appeal, which commenced on the 29th ultimo, was continued to-day, when Mr. Lang resumed his argument on behalf of the respondents. The Chief Justice, at the close of the argument, said the appeal court concurred in thinking with Sir Charles Sargent that the chain of the crane would not have broken had it not been for the blows the boiler received from the stern of the prow, which, in their Lordships' opinion, was unskilfully managed by the plaintiff's servants. The crane had, within a short time previously, raised heavy articles up to 20 tons; and as it had raised the boiler up to a height of between five and six feet, it would probably have raised it to the required height, had it not been for its being struck heavily by the vessel. As Sir Charles remarked, however, the evidence as to the circumstances connected with the accident was very conflicting; and their Lordships considered that it was a case in which an appeal might well be made. For the reasons stated the appeal was dismissed: each party to bear his and their own costs. The judgment of Sir Charles Sargent was therefore affirmed.

DIVINE SERVICES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock on board the barque Joseph A. Ropes. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. A large launch, for any friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-20 a. m. and Apollo Bunder at 10-30 a.m. precisely.

IN THE HARBOUR.

CHAPLAIN—R. F. WINTER.

Divine Service will be held on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis on Sunday at 11 a. m. Captains, officers, and men are cordially invited to attend. Also in the European General Hospital at 4 p. m., and in the Library of the Bunder at 10-20 a.m. Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 6 p. m.

SPORTING.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

ALL COMERS' CONTEST.

PRIZES AGGREGATING Rs. 1,000 IN VALUE.

TO BE SHOT FROM 14TH TO 28TH FEBRUARY, 1881.

For full particulars, *vide Bombay Gazette* of 11th January, 1881.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT.

IN the House of Commons, on January 6th, the following conversation took place regarding the gentleman—Michael Davitt, the ex-Fenian convict—who, Reuter informs us, has since been arrested under his ticket-of-leave:—

Lord R. Churchill, who had given private notice of the question, asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether Mr. Michael Davitt was a convict at large on a ticket-of-leave (cries of "Shabby," and "Hear, hear"); whether the attention of the Irish Government had been drawn to a speech delivered by Mr. Davitt at a Land League meeting on January 4, in which he stated that if branch meetings of the Land League were prohibited by proclamation the only remedy would inevitably be in the direction of illegal meetings and illegal action; whether the attention of the Irish Government had been drawn to a speech made by the same Mr. Davitt at Tralee on January 8, in which he stated that the two men sleeping that night in Tralee goal must be the representatives at a future time of the county of Kerry (cheers from the Opposition Benches below the gangway, and cries of "So they shall be!"); whether the two men alluded to were not in goal on a charge of sedition; whether Mr. Davit did not make the speech in spite of the proclamation of the Government prohibiting meetings at or near Tralee; and whether, in consequence of the seditious character of his speeches, the Government intended to cancel his ticket-of-leave. (Cries of "Shame!" and cheers.)

Mr. Parnell wished to ask the right hon. gentleman, before he answered the noble lord's question, whether he was aware that Mr. Davitt, immediately after his return from America, made a speech in which he strongly deprecated the commission of murders and outrages (hear, hear), pointing out that nothing tended so much to alienate public opinion from the cause of the Irish tenant farmer as the association of agitation with murder and outrage; and whether Mr. Davitt had not since made similar references and allusions. He wished also to ask the noble lord the member for Woodstock whether Mr. Davitt was not a convict at large on a ticket-of-leave during the time when the noble lord's father filled the post of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and whether any step was then taken by the Irish Government to revoke Mr. Davitt's ticket-of-leave.

The Speaker.—The hon. member is not in order in putting a question of that character.

Mr. Callan, who rose amid cries of "Order," asked whether the practice of asking questions on controversial matters (laughter) without first placing those questions on the notice paper was not one to be deprecated.

Mr. Parnell said that as he was not in order in addressing his question to the noble lord, he would ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether Mr. Davitt was not a convict at large on a ticket-of-leave during the time when the father of the noble lord was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; whether any step was taken by the Irish Government to revoke his ticket, and whether his offence was not a political offence which he had sufficiently expiated by suffering 11 years' penal servitude.

Mr. W. E. Forster wished the suggestion of the hon. member for Louth could always be followed, and that questions might never be asked without notice. It was true that Mr. Davitt was a convict at large on a ticket-of-leave granted by the late Government. The offence for which Mr. Davitt was convicted was treason-felony. Not unnaturally, the attention of the Government had been drawn to the speeches which he had made since his return to Ireland. He did not go through all those speeches, but he might state that the Irish Government had thought it their duty to watch carefully the proceedings of Mr. Davitt, and if those proceedings should be such as to oblige them to take further action, they would unhesitatingly do so. It should, however, be remembered that the ticket-of-leave was granted upon cetain conditions which were upon its back. He would not say that the Government had no legal power to cancel the ticket, but he believed it would be contrary to all precedent to cancel it unless the conditions were broken. With regard to the first of the two speeches alluded to by the noble lord, he had only to say that the Government had no legal evidence of it. With regard to the second, he did not know that it contained anything amounting to sedition. He would leave it to Mr. Davitt and his friends to consider whether it was in good taste. The two candidates brought before the people of Kerry in that speech were certainly at the time in gaol on a charge of sedition, but they had not been convicted, and therefore he could not see that there was any sedition in proposing them as future members. He had no doubt that if the charge were proved against these men the people of Kerry would unhesitatingly refuse to return them. (Laughter.) He had only to add that a person who had been convicted of treason-felony must expect to have his conduct watched by the authorities when he took part in public matters.

Colonel Makins subsequently asked whether the right hon. gentleman would lay upon the table of the House a copy of the conditions on the back of Mr. Davitt's ticket-of-leave.

Mr. W. E. Forster replied that the Secretary of State for the Home Department would be happy to show the hon. and gallant member a copy of the conditions which he desired to see.

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Steinwein	„ 22 0	..
Hochheimer	„ 26 12	..
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Muller Frere's Brandy	„ 18 0	
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Do. do. *** 3 stars	„ 21 8	
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Haut Canon	13 8	16 8
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Chateau Larose	25 0	28 0
„ Mouton Rothschild	36 0	..
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A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service; and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he di before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [*Vide* Table III. of Prospectus.]

THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED
would cost about FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 30 EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 35 TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month
at age 40 TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month;
at age 45 FOURTY-ONE RUPEES a month;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life*:—by delay the rate of subscription increases:—death may occur before the intended provision is made:—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.

N.B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate value, which cannot lapse, and for which a Premissory Note is granted.

MRS. PRYER,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
FROM MEIFFRE, NEVUE AND CIE.,
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE IN THE LATEST FRENCH FASHION.
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR WEDDING TROUSSEAU.
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR MOURNING.
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS CLEANED, DYED AND ALTERED
FEATHERS DYED AND CURLED.
BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED, 3 buttons, Rs. 2-10 per pair.
Jan. 27 8, MEADOW STREET, OPPOSITE CONVENT SCHOOL.

FINE OLD CAMPBELTOWN WHISKY.

DISTILLED from finest Peat dried malts by the CAMPBEETOWN DISTILLERY Company, Scotland. For sale at Rs. 24 per doz.

D. MACFADYEN AND CO.,
33, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ENGLISH GOODS.

VIA SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WARE HOUSEMEN.
INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS)
ESTABLISHED 1813.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.

INVITE attention to their ILLUSTRATED 220-PAGE CATALOGUE, sent (with patterns) post free. Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes. Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c. &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders* and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight, and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Merchants, Store Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, and
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the "*Englishman*" Newspaper, Calcutta.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, HOSIERS AND GLOVERS.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

JUST RECEIVED A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

Pompadour Shoes, High Heels, at... ... ...Rs. 9, 13, and 15 per pair
Do. Boots do. ... ... „ 20 „
Black Satin Shoes ... ... „ 10 „
Black and White Satin Shoes ... ... „ 8 „

Ladies' White Kid Gloves, 12 Buttons... ... ... Rs. 10 per pair
Do. Black do. 8 Buttons... ... . „ 8 „
Do. Coloured do. 3 and 4 Buttons .. .. „ 3 & 4 „

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.
20th January, 1881.

IRON-FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY, would call the attention of intending purchasers of Pianos to their extensive and varied stock, the largest in India. S. & Co. have made special arrangements for the exclusive sale of instruments made by well-known continental makers, whose Pianos are unsurpassed for tone, touch, and solidity, and as S. & Co. treat direct with the makers, they are in a position to offer instruments at a mere trifle over home prices, and below that of any imported Piano of the class. Entire Iron-Framed Pianos by

ERNST KAPS—Dresden,—Overstrung, upright, and horizontal short Iron Grands.

F. MAACK—Hamburg,—Horizontal Grands and upright Pianos.

E. KRAUSS—Stuttgart,—Overstrung grand square and upright Grands.

ERNST ROENISCH—Dresden,—Grands, obliques, and vertical Pianos.

GERHARD ADAMS—Wesel,—Grands, semi-grands, oblique Grands and Harmoniums.

SOUNDY & CO. have always in stock a number of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS

by other makers of well-known repute, such as
BROADWOOD AND SONS, COLLARD AND COLLARD,
KIRKMAN, ERARD, SCHIEDMEYER;
AND THE NOW WELL-KNOWN

INDIAN PIANETTE AT RS. 450,

with entire iron frame, and double check action, which is unequalled for tone, touch, and strain-resisting qualities.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

PATRONISED BY THE ARISTOCRACY AND THE ELITE, EXTENSIVELY USED IN THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE LEADING MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

V. PROTECTED BY THE ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, DATED OCTOBER 11, 1869. R.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The New Curative Agent and only Reliable Remedy for Indigestion, Nervous and Liver Complaints Fevers, and all Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Trembling of the Limbs, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Drowsiness, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC IN INDIA.

Beware of a WORTHLESS IMITATION, advertised in a few Indian Newspapers. Dr. Bright's (the only genuine) Phosphodyne is the safest and most reliable preparation of Phosphorus, and the only medicine of that name recommended by the Medical Faculty.

Fraudulent Imitations are in no way recognized by the Medical Profession, and are either Useless or Positively Dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE in 1869, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a Medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils, in Sulphuric Ether, in rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines; but in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without any of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is old in Cases only by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the Globe.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Full Directions for use in the English, French, German Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages accompany each case.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Purchasers of this medicine should be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
And do not be pursuaded to take any Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitute.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR
BENGAL...SMITH, STANISTREET, & Co.. Calcutta.
Do. BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta.
Do. R. SCOTT, THOMPSON & Co., Calcutta.
BOMBAY...D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay.
MADRAS..............BARRIE & Co., Madras.
LAHORE..............E. GILLON & Co., Lahore.
SIMLA & LAHORE E. PLOMER & Co., Combermere House.
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CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Is success and boon for which Nations should el grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years

Invariabl adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE for INDIA, on ACCOUNT of its KEEPING GOOD in the HOTTEST CLIMATES, and for ANY LENGTH of TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

ANDRÉ'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT,
1880 PATTERN.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

ANDRE & CO. have this year (1880) adapted to their "TERAI HATS" a perfect ventilator, which, by unscrewing, may be easily adjusted to either the single or double hat.

RECOMMENDATIONS from
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DIGHTON MACNAGHTEN PROBYN, C.B., K.C.S.I., Equerry to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.
LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C. B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kumaon.
LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the name "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London," with the Royal Arm is in the lining.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders through out India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c.. &c.,

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,
NO. 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ASQUITH and LORD have a large and varied assortment of FIRST-CLASS GOODS only in each Department of their well-known Establishment, and respectfully solicit an inspection from their numerous patrons in Bombay; and an application for patterns, and their old catalogue containing simple instructions for self-measurement from their patrons in the Mofussil. As Messrs. A. and L. have no branch establishments, and only one House in Bombay, Gentlemen are requested to kindly address

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS: H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS. | PATRONS: REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB-HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BORDEAUX.

CASH. per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	CASH. per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Case. Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Per Case. Pts. Ra. a.
31 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After-Dinner Wines)	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	„ Rauzan	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	„ Palmer	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	„ La Rose (Dinner Wines)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 8
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
9 4	12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8	12 8
13 0	15 0	Pauillac do. for Cup	13 8	15 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour. Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..

BURGUNDY.

33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..

CHAMPAGNE.

55 8	58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	58 0	61 0
53 8	56 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	56 0	59 0
31 8	..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	..
35 4	..	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	..
32 12	31 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	28 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8	30 0
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	44 0	49 0
28 12	31 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0	32 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

48 8	50 8	Hock, Johannisberger, superior	51 0	53 0
40 8	..	Do. Marcobrunner	42 8	..
29 8	31 8	Hock, Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	..
17 4	..	Carlowitz	18 0	..
30 0	..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

SHERRY.

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.			CREDIT Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A. I. rare old	gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior	black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera		30 8
28 4	Amorose, superior	black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry	red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium	yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pink	seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine	white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour	yellow seal	17 8
37 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior	black seal	39 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine	red seal	34 0

PORT.

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.		Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
36 4	..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine .. red seal	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port	15 0	17 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..

LIQUEURS.

49 0	51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do, Yellow „	6 4	..
..	71 12	Benedictine	..	75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
26 8	..	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28 8
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 0
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	„ fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16 0	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	17 8
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar, Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac. * * * *	15 8
13 8	„ * * *	14 0
11 4	„ * *	11 8
10 8	„ *	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. .. .. .. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 „ .. .. .. „ 3 0 „
Do. do. 4 „ .. .. .. „ 4 0 „
Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a. 8 12 Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall. Rs. a. 9 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
216 0	ST. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	CASH. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla..	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 0

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.
(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices, THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

NOTICE.
THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS WEEKLY.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES
Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 78, Cumballa Hill.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY
PERCUSSION CAPS
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE AND CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON.
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,500 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinatti, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

NOTICES.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

A FRESH CLASS will be formed in the above Institution in the beginning of April next. For prospectuses, application forms, &c., apply to the undersigned.

W. R. ROBERTSON, M.R.A.C.,
Superintendent, Government Farms.
Govt. Farms' Office, Saidapet, 20th January, 1881.

L. STEFFENAUER,
WATCHMAKER,
No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BEGS to inform the Public that a LARGE STOCK of all qualities of WATCHES is at present in stock, and that he will be able to supply at any rate, from Rs. 14 in Brass, Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 in German Silver, and Rs. 20 to Rs. 250 in Silver Cases.

Especially he recommends his Silver (Rs. 50) Watch, for which he has already received so many Testimonials, which he will be very glad to produce at any one's request.

These Watches are to be had in Open Faced, Full, Half (or semi) Hunting Cases, as well as i Good Warranted 18 Carat Gold Cases.

Open Faced with Crystal Glass ....Rs. 140
In a Hunting Case........................ „ 150
In a Half Hunting Case .... „ 170

Mr. L. Steffenauer has also received a STOCK of RACING WATCHES, of which the second hand is to be started by a slight press on the top, with a second press it is stopped, and by the third press the minute and second hands are brought back to its starting point. Very advantageous in case of a false start. Price of each Rs. 45.

A large STOCK of MUSICAL BOXES of every variety has just arrived.

Repairs executed by Mr. L. Steffenauer himself at moderate prices.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

L. STEFFENAUER.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
Cures Cold Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam Surrey, S., 4th March 1875.
"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sore on the body. After taking two bottles I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.
"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.
"Faithfully yours
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist.
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN ENGLAND

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

ecial arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid „	Bhosawul Junction *‡	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Huia Gate	Moortizapoor
Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorun
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narei	Budnaira*
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Maiker
Tannah*	Bagmar	Kurjut*†	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Padesdari	Damergaum
Callian Junction *†	Jawar	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Lanowlee*	Dygaum
Khadawali	Singaji	Karli	Wurdah†
Wassind	Harsud	Kurkulla	Pownar
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Tulligaun	Sindee
Atgaum	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Boree
Khurdee	Hurda*	Chinchwud	Kapri
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Kirkee	Saigaon
Egutpoorah*	Pagdhal	Poona†¶¶	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Loonee	Keim
Bailgaum	Dharam Khundi	Ooroolee	Barsee Road*
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Marheh
Nassick Rd*	Etarsee for Hoshengabad	Kheirgaum	Unger
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Patus	Mohol
Niphar	Bagra	Dhond†	Packney
Lassulgaum	Semri	Borebail	Sholapoor ‡
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Decksal and Bheegwan	Hoodgee
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartruz	Kurubgam
Naidongree	Bankeri	Poomulwaree	Doodneh
Chalisgaum	Babai	Warrengaum	Goodoor
Kujgaum	Gadawara	Nargaum	Gooiburga
Galna	Bohanee	Khankeer	Shahabad*†‡
Pachora	Kureli (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor	Wadi
Myjee	Nursingpore	Biswa Bridge	Nulwar
Mussawud	Kuruk Bail	Nandoora	Yedagberry
Sisowlee		Jullum†	Sydapore Road
Julgaum		Sheagaum*	Kistna
			Chicksagore
			Raichore*†

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Lines	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Borehavi
Churney Rd.	Goolwood	Broach*	Neriad [bad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Burajree
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad*†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Berewlee (Dysur)	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Bhynder	Umulsar	Bajwa	Jhond
Bassein Road	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Veraur	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Sopalla	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Palghur	Surat*¶	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd,
	Amrolee	Oomret	Luctor
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

* Refreshmen Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
¶ 30 minutes for Tiffin.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
BOMBAY BRANCH: 12, RAMPART ROW.

UPWARDS of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds is paid Annually by this Office to the Families and representatives of deceased Policy holders.

ANNUAL REVENUE UPWARDS OF £800,000

INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A QUARTER STERLING.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,260,595 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
All POLICY STAMPS paid by the Company.
Fire Premiums for 1862.......................£300,690
„ 1872.......................£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVE in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1863..........£1,945,113 | 1873..........£2,645,503
1868..........£1,579,578 | 1878..........£4,049,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
FOR
FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE ASSURANCES,
Incoporated by Royal charter A. D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE, No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE LONDON.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

POLICES are granted on approved European lives, also on Parsees and Eurasians under 40 years of age.
Two-thirds of the profits of the participating Series of Polices allotted every 5 years.
Expenses of Management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an advantage affoarded by no other office.

Life Assurance Funds amount to £1,749.359.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at moderate rates upon nearly every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Marine Insurances to England, China &c., effected at the Current premiums.
Prospectuses and further information can be obtainde on application to.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET
BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT and CO. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies all prepared according to the formulas of the official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The Diseases of the Chest, the Consumption reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.
To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renownedy Phsicians prescribe GRIMAULT's Matico Injection as the most active, and at the same time the most inoffensive, remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication, have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea.

DUSART'S
SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to feeble subjects, Convalescents, Old People, and Rickety Children who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
INDIAN CIGARETTES.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

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SMITH, STANISTREET & CO. CALCUTTA.
BATHGATE & Co. .... Do.
BONNERJEE & Co. .... Do.
NUBIN CHUNDER SEN & SON Do.
BARRIE & Co. .... MADRAS.
TREACHER & Co. .... BOMBAY.
MADON & Co. .... Do.
RIGGS & Co. .... BANGALORE.

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